CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

Larger 13½d. pots.

Free from Animal Fat.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,257—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12		37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th Oct.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B. L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	about
MIRZAPORE.	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd Oct.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH.

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company

Bombay, 13th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERAL ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. 90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Oct. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th October, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS"

THIS splendid First Class Iron steam ship built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyds will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows :—

"CITY OF PERTH" ....5th November.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth cabins. Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class passengers No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, "City Line of Steamers."

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following steamers will sail as under :—

S. S. "BARAWA," Captain ——, which left Zanzibar on the 4th will arrive here about the 18th inst., and will sail for Zanzibar, Mozambique and Ibo, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant.

S. S. "NYANZA" Captain Simons, will sail direct for Zanzibar, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1890, Mozambique and Ibo, cargo will be transhipped from Zanzibar.

For Freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.

Bazar Gate Street, 10th October, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, at 11 a.m., on 18th October, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on 19th October after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 17th October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KANGRA" 1,978 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons on or about 31st October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 21st October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
WARDHA	3,917	31st October.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th October, 1890. Agents

TO ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND MAURITIUS.

FIRST CLASS steamer "BREMA," 1,205 tons register, Capt. Alfred Ott, will LEAVE BOMBAY for the above ports, on or about the 17th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

ISSA THAVER.

Khoja Mholla, 7th October, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE splendid steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain W. Worfolk, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for DUNKIRK direct, on or about the 18th instant, and passages can now be secured.

The saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For rates of Passage, Cabin Plans, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th October, 1890.

EGYPT AND THE NILE.

BOMBAY TO THE FIRST CATARACT AND BACK IN 45 DAYS,

Including food on NILE STEAMER and 4 days HOTEL accommodation at Luxor.

FIRST CLASS THROUGHOUT......Rs. 1,070.

Full Particulars and Pamphlet of Tours up the NILE to the First and Second Cataracts, price six annas from

THOS. COOK & SON,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital £500,000
,, Subscribed and paid up ...£250,000

Bankers and Agents in India.

Calcutta MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay ,, KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London

THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—

- to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates) ;
- to make advances on same ;
- to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India : and to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE, Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY. Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

TEAS FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

These TEAS are now being LARGELY SOLD by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but special virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 8-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES. PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

WHITE SHIRTS, COLOURED SHIRTS.

A CHOICE VARIETY.

		Rs.	a.
OXFORD CLOTH (Anderson's) Very Soft, Fast Colors	½ doz.	30	0
PRINTED CAMBRIC Best French	,,	27	0
BEST WHITE For Day Wear	,,	25	0
BEST WHITE Colars Attached	,,	27	0
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS To Order	,,	30	0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL For Tennis	each	8	8
COLORED FLANNEL All Neat Patts	,,	8	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL Very Cool	,,	7	8
FANCY SILK AND WOOL Beautifully Soft	,,	8	8

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING
FIT GUARANTEED.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.		
Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez"	from ,,	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	15
SILVER FRAMES.		
Single Temple or Riding Hooks	,,	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	,,	24
Do. do. do Dr. Menist's	,,	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	,,	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs	,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	25
GOLD FRAMES.		
Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs from	,,	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs	,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.		
Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins	from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do.	from ,,	18
Gold Framed do do.	from ,,	35
STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.		
Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides	from ,,	6
Silver do. do. do.	from ,,	5
Gold do. do. do.	from ,,	6
JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.		
Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed	from Rs.	4
Silver do. do.	from ,,	30
Gold do. do.	from ,,	75
LORGNONS.		
A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	Rs.	100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts	,,	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable	,,	20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS..........Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles..........Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

		Rs.	a.
Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1	0
,, Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and ,,	1	8
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each ,,	3	0
,, ,, Gold	each from ,,	10	0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

WITH HOAR AND CO.'S COMPLIMENTS.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

IMPORTANT DISPLAY!!!

"NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON"

PERSONALLY SELECTED BY OUR MR. HOAR.

EMBRACING EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR AND TRAVEL

HIGHEST CLASS at LOWEST PRICES.

THE BEST VALUE IN INDIA

HOAR & CO., { GENERAL OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

FREEDOM FROM ALL PAINS CAUSED BY COLD OR EXPOSURE.

KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON.

A certain and never failing specific for the cure of Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore-Throats, Sprains, Contusions, &c. Invaluable to Shikarees, Athletes, and those who undergo great exertion, re-invigorating the tired muscles, and preventing the severe aching and stiffness which usually follows a day's sport.

A deadly enemy to all aches and pains, leaving a healthy glow after application, equally useful for the child suffering from cold, or for the adult in agony from Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

KEMP & CO, LD., BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co's "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

		Rs.
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard		350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	,,	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	,,	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	,,	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co	,,	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass	,,	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	,,	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	,,	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	,,	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,

9, APOLLO-BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.

CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.

EXECUTE ANY WORK in Sculpturing and Decorative branches.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND MILITARY NIGHT!

FRIDAY, 7th OCTOBER, at 9 p.m.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. J. THORNTON,
COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT,
AND
OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
HIPPODROME OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
IN THE MAMMOTH PAVILION.
ON THE ESPLANADE, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.
COME ONE AND ALL TO THE BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT OF THE SEASON.
RATES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 9 p. m.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
EVERY SATURDAY, at 4 p. m.
Refreshment Bar Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	About 8th Nov

THIS fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "GOVINO," ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LONDON are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th October, 1890.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. "DOURO," ARRIVAL from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The steamer's Surveyor Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c. and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th October, 1890.

WANTED, a DRAWING TEACHER, at Baroda, who can teach the various higher branches of the Art systematically and has some experience of original designing.

T. K. GAJJAR,
Principal, Kala Bhavan, Baroda State.

15th October, 1890.

BOOK-WORMS AND MIND-TAXERS.

Remember Squibb's
BRACE-UP CORDIAL.

A specific for Loss of Memory, restless Sleep, Nervous Fears, Female Weakness, and all other similar affections arising from Diseases, excess, youthful errors, &c., &c.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-4.

Agents :—F. S. MADON & Co.,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN HYDERABAD DECCAN.

SORABJEE NOWROJEE Government Auctioneer, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder without reserve on the 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th October, 1890, at 3 p.m., each day. The sale will take place on the respective premises Chudderghaut. By virtue of a decree, in suit No. 59 of 1886, of the Superintendent Residency, Bazaars Court.

The right, title and interest of Hormusjee Bapuji Vicaji, Maneksha B. Vicaji, Nowrojee B. Vicaji, Awabai (lately deceased) widow of Cursetji B. Vicajee (also deceased), and Vicaji Mehrjibhai B. Vicaji.

For further particulars concerning the property please apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE NOWROJEE,
Government Auctioneer,
Secunderabad, Deccan

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on MONDAY, the 3rd November 1890, at 1 p.m., (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the supply of FOLLOWER'S CLOTHING, &c., required for 1890-91.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above officer.

H. C. E. CAVE, Lieut.,
For Comt. Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper-Genl's Office, Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for bringing from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of BONE MEAL (in Bags) from Tanna (near the Railway station) to along side of steamers in the Harbour and in Prince's and (or) Victoria Docks, Bombay, in the course of the months of November and December.

APPLICATIONS with Guarantee and lowest rates to be forwarded not later than 28th inst., to the office of the undersigned where further terms and conditions can be ascertained.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Hemshaw's Building, Custom House Road.

Bombay, 17th October, 1890.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, on MONDAY, the 27th October. 189', at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolutions which had previously been proposed and carried at an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 30th September, 1890 :—

Para 17 of the Articles of Association be altered as under :—"To reduce the transfer fee from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1 per Share."

Para 35 of the Articles of Association be altered as under:—"The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than ten Shareholders holding not less than ¼ of the shares convene an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th October, 1890.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

WHAT can be you expect CHEAPER than a Dinner Set of 12 persons, 59 Pieces for Rs. 29-8, and a Breakfast Set of 40 pieces for Rs. 7-14. can be replaced by seperate pieces also.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett and Co's Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, a very stylish English Dogcart with an Arab Bay Horse believed sound, with harness, &c., complete, the owner not having further use of it.

WANTED immediately a thoroughly competent EUROPEAN LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Salary Rs. 100. Apply by letter to WILLIAM COOPER, Lithographer and Engraver, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a YOUNG MAN (European), with knowledge of Hardware, for Merchants Office Apply, P : Pro. John Fleming & Co., F. W. SHAW.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL—Well-known, most central, very close to Public Offices, Library, etc, is now open to Visitors. Rooms comfortable. Terms, moderate.

AMONGST EUROPEANS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE has already established its name as a specific for all kinds of Dysentery, as appears from numerous telegraphic and other orders that are received from them from all parts of the world. For numerous certificates from Europeans of high position, see handbills Price 4 and 8 annas per phial S. B. Motivala, Manufacturer, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, Upper-storied, on Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, from 1st November for fourteen months. Apply to J. W. BROWN, C. Macdonald & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY, CLEARANCE SALE to last for a very short time, to make room for new assortments. PRICES VERY CHEAP, ANANDRAO NARAYAN No. 5, Hornby Row.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIMEPIECES, fitted in a nice morocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time Price Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller 97, Medows Street.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, the most comfortable central and fashionable Hotel on the Hill is now OPEN. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced European Tuners only. Special rates for regular Tunings.—S. ROSE and Co. 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAGIC LANTERN, with powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Brand New Single Seated BROUGHAM, excellent design, suitable for Doctor or Lawyer, just unpacked. Apply to "B," care of this Paper.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

TIVOLI BEER, "Non Plus Ultra," Eagle Brand. In WHITE GLASS BOTTLES. Fresh Supplies EVERY FORTNIGHT. Rs. 22 Cases of 4 doz. Quarts; Rs. 16 per case of 4 doz. Pints. WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Meadow Street.

JUST RECEIVED, few BIJOU ORCHESTRONE ORGANS with 4 Music Rolls and case complete.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Government of India for DEEPENING the DUNCAN DOCK in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans of the Dock and the Dock itself may be inspected and Contract papers, Rs. 3 each, obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer., Dockyard Division, between 11 and 5 daily, Saturdays excepted.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at the undermentioned address until 12 noon on SATURDAY, 25th October, 1890. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 earnest money, in currency notes must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the contract ; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of India who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Bombay.

Bombay, Dockyard, 24th September, 1890.

THE BENGAL TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN COURSE OF INCORPORATION)
CAPITAL—Rs. 100,00,000.
TO BE ISSUED—Rs. 50,00,000.

THE TRUST will shortly be prepared to transact the following business, viz ;—

To open current accounts.

To purchase and sell on behalf of constituents approved mining and other stocks.

To undertake discretionary orders.

To issue debentures in sums of Rs. 100, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 payable to order or to bearer running for 3, 6 and 12 months, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. per annum respectively.

To grant advances on approved mining or other stocks.

To buy and sell Drafts on all the principal stations in India.

To conduct banking business of every description ; terms to be ascertained at the office.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Managing Director.

NOTICE.

HOT WEATHER SEASON.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

OWING to the increased demand for Rooms, the Proprietor has
REMOVED to LANOWLI WOODS
TO THE
LARGEST UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW
in the neighbourhood. Open all round.—Excellent view, being situated on the top of the Hill. Rooms large and airy. Excellent table. Many of the Rooms being already engaged for October and November, please apply early for terms, &c., to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STABLE REMOVED.

MR. ALI BIN AMER, the well-known Importer and Dealer of Arab and Persian Horses, begs to inform the Public that he has REMOVED his STABLE from Bellasis Junction Road to RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA. Gentlemen and Officers are cordially invited to visit his Stable, as there are many High Caste Arab Horses consisting of Racers, Charges, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies well worth inspection. Also a fresh batch of First Class Arab horses has been landed lately ex. the s. s. "Pemba" and many other shipment are expected here weekly by every Mail and other steamers arriving from Busreh.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha together with appendixes and a copious index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE............................ Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET.
BOMBAY.
SEASON 1890-91.

Albums (Photo, & Scrap).
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).
Bath Tubs Travellers', with Cover).
BENT WOOD FURNITURE.
Canteen Baskets.
Carpets.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Cigar Cases and Holders.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).
Cigar Cases and Holders.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.
Counterpanes.
Curtains (Door and Window).
D'Oyleys Eau de Stuttgart.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Folding Furniture.
Folding Tables (Iron).
Luncheon Baskets.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Piano Insulators.
Piano Stools.
Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Sheeting.
Shikar Cloth.
Smokers' Requisites.
Snuffs.
Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
TABLE LINEN.
Teas, Neilgherry.
TOBACCOS.
Toilette Table Covers.
Towels.
Traveller's Requisites.
Warming Stoves.
Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent (Folding.)

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249,½ High Holborn London, Eng.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock," 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per doz. qts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto. 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrarta, Cadiz. 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness. 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.
10 Per cent. Special Discount on account of Exchange.
Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 588,075.
REST .... „ 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ....5 per cent. per annum. and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and on the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........................£466,500
RESERVE FUND £110,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL................	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND........................	$5,482,127·2
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.
B. Layton, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MacEwen
S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking.
Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Hamburg.
Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mango Lane, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months...	Rs. 26
Six months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay. or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office

CHARLES & CO.,

TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.
HEAD OFFICE : BYCULLA.
BRANCH OFFICE : MEDOW STREET, FORT.

CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.

In prices we defy competition.

A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES & Co.

NOTICE.

GEO. HODSON,
NURSERY GARDEN AND SEED STORE.
17, RESIDENCY ROAD, BANGALORE.
FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS
Of all descriptions sent to any part of India.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
TERMS CASH.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2, Postage, 4 Annas.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.

A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.

Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.

Send a post card to

DRUMMOND AND CO., Bangalore.
AGENTS WANTED.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

FOR SALE.

ARAB HORSES! ARAB HORSES!!

FRESH BATCH of Excellent ARAB HORSES have ARRIVED per s. s. Pemba, at the well-known Commission Stables at the Bellasis Road junction, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Company's at present conducted by MESSRS. SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD AND COMPANY, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Suleman bin Dawood, the well-known importer and dealer of Arab and Persian Horses. Excellent among these are Chargers, Racers, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies. Fresh shipments and among them of Budwin and other High Caste Horses will arrive every week by mail and other steamers.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	
MASTIFFS	£20	„
BOARHOUNDS	£20	„
BULL DOGS	£20	„
BULL TERRIERS	£10	„
FOX TERRIERS	£10	„
IRISH TERRIERS....................	£10	„
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS.........	£20	„
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS........	£10	

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly............	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 0
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly............	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly............	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly............	„ 6-8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY........................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMNTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..............................	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines..................	Re.1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly............	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ -8
Quarterly............	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE. WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 912½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	435
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	670
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	355xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	880xd
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	570
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	705xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880exd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	520 xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	317½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	730exd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	162
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9½pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,135
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,095xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,290xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	260xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	575
wadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	332½
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	635xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,000xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	600xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	11,000	200	200	10	210
	750	150	150	7½	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	39
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	800
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	160xd
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	315xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	90
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	65
apier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	360
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,005
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	12
Western India Flour	..	—	—	..	17

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbari	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	515
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100xd
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	510xd
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	450
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	400xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	5 0
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	19	60xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 10	122½xd
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	160xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	517½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90xd
Prince of Wales	602	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	,000	..	Rs. 80	620x

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	4 0

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 20-12
China Leaf	„ 21
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 20-2 nom.
Do. Old	„ 20-4 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 20-11
English Sovereigns	„ 13
Do. Dragons	„ 12-15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-7
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„ 106-10
Sycee Silver	„ 105 nom.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Indian Circus, 9 p.m
Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. Troopship Crocodile, from Portsmouth; Govino (s), London; and Douro (s), Hull.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—I. M. S. Clive, for England; and Imaum (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Douro entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Govino and s. s. Idar entered the dock yesterday, and the gun-boat Glasgow left it on Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Kathiawar Coast, per extra s. s. Baghdad, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

THEFT OF A SHAWL.—Dr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, residing at Girgaum Back Road, reported the theft of a cashmere shawl, valued at Rs. 50, from his residence, on the 14th instant.

POLO.—The game this evening, at 4-45, will be:—Stripes—Mr. Gray, Capt. Baxter, Mr. Burges, and Mr. Thurburn; *vs.* Whites.—Mr. Barton, Capt. Lovett, Mr. Venables, and Dr. Lloyd-Jones.

A MISSING MAN.—Shaik Mahomed, the engineer of a steam launch, reported to the water police that his son, named Shaik Oomer, who is the serang of the steam-ship Kanara, left that vessel at 9 p.m., on the 14th instant, and landed at the Stone Bunder, from whence he was to have gone home, but had not since been seen or heard of. Shaik Oomer had in his possession Rs. 150.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Overture.........Rubezahl..............Flotow.
Valse ....La Plus Belle ....Waldteufel.
Selection.........Faust up to Date ...Meyerlutz.
Valse ....Unter Den Linden .Gung'l
Selection ......Les Huguenots ......Meyerbeer.
Galop ....Par Farce ....Strauss.

DESTROYING AVENUE TREES.—Vallee Mahomed, a Mahomedan, about 35 years of age, was, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with having cut and removed several twigs and leaves from a peepul tree on the Esplanade, at about 1 o'clock. He was caught in the act by the beat constable, and brought before Inspector Stanford, who explained to the Magistrate that two months ago he had warned the accused and let him go after a similar offence. His Worship fined the accused one rupee for damaging Government property.

A SELF-AMUSING CLUB.—Last Saturday, the 11th October, 1890, an entertainment to the retiring secretary and treasurer, Mr. Baboorao Hurriba Pathari, was given by the members of the club in honor of his holding the honorary post for about six months since its formation in an energetic and satisfactory manner. He was also presented with an address expressing the regret at the loss sustained by the club in the flourishing days in consequence of his retirement through some unavoidable circumstances which compelled him to change his residence from Tanna to Bombay. He presented the club an ornamental picture of Shree Datatria and a musical box in full confidence that the club as in its formation would experience prosperous days in future.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a girl, named Suckeena, aged 4 years. Deceased was the daughter of a weaver, and lived with her parents, at Baba Dubboo Street. About nine days ago deceased and her mother were going down an unprotected staircase from the 1st storey of their house, when deceased accidentally fell from a height of about 6 feet, and sustained a severe wound on her forehead, which was neglected. On Monday evening last tetanus set in, and she was removed to the hospital on the following day. She gradually became worse, and died on Wednesday last. The verdict was, "That the death of Suckeena was caused by tetanus, following a wound on the forehead accidentally received.

RE-TRIAL FOR ASSAULT.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Gosher Capsu, who was convicted of assault at Camateepoora on one Veerjee Khimjee, both Baniahs, by Mr. Richardson, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, on the 23rd of August last, and, on appeal, it being ordered that a fresh trial by another Magistrate take place, was brought for re-trial yesterday. Dr. Gallagher, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, was examined as to the wounds caused at the time. Messrs. Slater and Kirkpatrick were engaged for the prosecution and defence respectively. After the evidence for the prosecution was closed, his Worship framed three charges against the accused, and the case was adjourned.

BEING IN POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—A Kutchi, named Rajmull, described as a cooly, was yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with possessing a leather purse, containing currency notes for Rs. 40, and Rs. 6 in cash, and confessing to the Port Trust peon the fact of his having robbed a Baniah, who had proceeded to Kurrachee by the s.s. Karagola, last Wednesday. Accused denied the charge, and stated that he found and picked up the purse with its contents, while strolling on the beach, near Victoria Docks. The Port Trust peon was examined, and on the police explaining that the accused was of a questionable character, his Worship adjourned the case for a fortnight to enable the police to trace the owner of the property on the return of the vessel next Tuesday.

TIRED OF HIS LIFE.—Ragoji Purshotum, a Baniah lad who has scarcely seen 12 summers, was yesterday placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C.P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, to answer a charge of attempting to commit suicide by partaking of a large quantity of opium, two days ago. Accused admitted his guilt, and said he despaired of his life, because of his uncle, who invariably scolded him, and on the morning of the day in question had beaten him. All this so upset his mind that he could not prepare his lessons and rather than suffer for that also, he ate opium so that he might die, but feeling very bad, he divulged the secret to a police sepoy, who conveyed him to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where he was treated. The uncle, who was present, undertook to keep an eye on the boy, and his Worship warned, and discharged him.

THE MONSOON MUD SPORTS.—There appears to have been some little confusion as to the horses and their riders at the Mud Sports on Wednesday, the names of both as supplied to our reporter having been in some measure mixed. As therefore a few of the riders did not get credit in the report for their performances, we are asked to make a correction now. In the Jumping Competition, the owners are credited with having ridden their own animals, whereas Mr. D. Knight rode Lapwing, Mr. Bentinck rode Gamecock, and Mr. Graham rode Mr. J. H. Latimer's Dickie. In the Horse Scurry Mr. Bentinck rode Sailor Boy, the winner. In this race also the real state of facts appears to be that Mr. Munroe did not pass Mr. Schoefield, who was left behind at the beginning. In the Oolta-Poolta Mr. Schoefield on Mr. Proctor's Sheik was last, not second. It should also have been stated that the larger prize in the Oolta-Poolta goes to the last pony.

THE STREET-BEGGING NUISANCE.—Yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Tookaram Sakaram and fourteen others were charged for soliciting alms and molesting people. The accused, who were either maimed, halt, or blind, denied the charge. His Worship, while expressing sympathy with their wretched, helpless condition in life, remarked the law had to be respected. The police must be obeyed. By infringing the law affecting the City of Bombay they rendered themselves liable to one month's rigorous imprisonment. He would deal with them leniently this time, but severely if brought up again. They were sentenced to one day's imprisonment each; and immediately afterwards another batch of fifteen women, each with an infant in her arms, was placed before the same Magistrate on a similar charge. His Worship repeated his advice, and warning them against a repetition of the offence discharged the women.

ALLEGED IMPOSITION.—Rana Sulloo Bhat *alias* Ramchandra Sadasiv Bhat was yesterday charged, before Mr. Shewsunker Govindram, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Sitaram Abaji Kulkarni, a clerk of the Muntry Trimbuck Rao Anandrao Punt of Islampore, of Satara District, with attempting to pass a fictitious subscription list, as genuine. It would appear that while complainant was temporarily residing in Jambulvady in Bombay, the accused came into the upper verandah of his residence, with a paper purporting to be a subscription list, for the erection of some temple, and in which appeared several signatures, one of them ostensibly that of his Muntry, and which at a glance he knew to be fictitious. There were several sums entered opposite these names as though regularly subscribed by the parties. On seeing a forged signature of his master complainant lost no time in communicating with the police and the accused now stands charged with cheating and forgery. His Worship admitted him to bail, and the case was adjourned to enable the Crown Prosecutor to appear.

A WARD COLLECTOR'S EXPERIENCES.—Duraisawmi ward clerk in the Assessment Department of the Bombay Municipality, last week, took out two sub-pœnas against Baburow Ramchunder, a pleader of the High Court, and his son Ramchunder Baburow for assault, and using criminal force towards him, while in the execution of his duty. It would appear that the clerk proceeded to personally serve a certain notice on the accused, under the Municipal Act, when both father and son insisted on complainant's either taking back the notice, or accompanying them to the police station; and on the ward clerk declining to accede to either proposition, accused are alleged to have grievously assaulted, and used criminal force towards the Municipal clerk. The police intervened, and the clerk summoned the accused. Yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, an application was made by Mr. Nusurwanji Nowroji, pleader, on behalf of the accused, for a copy of the information filed by the complainant, and for counter-summons for assault against him. His Worship granted both applications.

ROUGHS IN THE UNIVERSITY GARDENS.—The case in which Abram Elias and ten other Mahomedans, &c., stand charged with assaulting Hurties and D'Silva, two Eurasian fitters of the Gun Carriage Factory, on the 11th instant, came on for hearing before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Superintendent McDermott conducted, the prosecution, and Mr. Sealy defended the 10th accused. The rest of the accused were unrepresented. Hurties appeared to have escaped with a blow on the head, D'Silva being more roughly handled, and losing a Waterbury watch and brass chain, also Rs. 3, and pies 10. His coat produced in Court was torn at the tail, he having been lifted up by the roughs in that way. The evidence of Inspector Hack, who was on duty at the Sessions Court, and who, on hearing the disturbance, appeared on the scene with a European Constable and a number of sepoys, and thereby quelled the disturbance, arresting accused No. 2, the rest having decamped. As also the evidence of Nusserwanjee, a Parsee shop-keeper, who had sold liquor to the accused on the day in question, was recorded. The man arrested not only gave the names of his accomplices, but also pointed them out later on to the police. The further hearing of the case has been adjourned to Monday next, at 3 o'clock.

WENT FOR WOOL AND CAME BACK SHORN.—As an instance of how intelligent men are sometimes made fools of it might be mentioned that one Mr. Waman Gopal Tamne, employed in the Kathiawar Forest Department, is swindled to the extent of Rs. 550 by a sharper, who professed to be an alchemist of no ordinary kind. It appears that the man established himself in the estimation of the dupe that he was an alchemist of very high repute—having converted a copper pice into a gold mohur of the best gold—succeeded in inducing him to part with all his hard cash to be converted into gold pieces. With the bright prospect of realising Rs 12,110 from Rs. 550—at the market rate of twenty-two rupees per tolah—the simpleton gave the amount, and has now gone to search for the man in company of the police!—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT DADUR.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Bhicajee Framjee, of the Detective Police, brought up on remand, and charged Camtasing Lallsing and seven others, before Mr. Richardson, with aiding and abetting each other, in the commission of theft, in respect of a cash-box, containing Rs. 25 in cash, the property of Kursondas Chubildass, a barrister-at-law, on the 23rd ultimo. Mr. Dharyavan with Mr. Meer Surfraz Ali, barristers-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Mr. D'Souza and Mr. Dalvi, High Court pleaders, appeared for the defence on behalf of the eight accused.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—It appears on Sunday, the 13th ult., the accused Dadoba Wishwanath, acting as a broker, called at the complainant's bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road, and represented to him that a Gujerati woman, in company of a Bunnia, had recently arrived in Bombay from Porebunder, with a large amount of gold ornaments in her possession to the value of 20 to 40 thousands of rupees and being in straitened circumstances she was desirous of disposing of the gold ornaments at a very low price, and stating that the accused Dadoba would act as a broker in the transaction, and get them for Mr. Kursondas for Rs. 2,000. The complainant, in the presence of Savaklal Kursondas inquired of the broker where that lady had put up, and the broker replied that she was staying in a bungalow, near the Dadur station, and that the gold ornaments were buried in the compound of the garden. In pursuance of the appointment the broker called at the complainant's chambers, opposite the High Court, on Tuesday, the 15th idem, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, but he had no conversation with the accused Dadoba until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At the interview Sawaklall was present when the broker intimated that besides the gold ornaments there were diamonds and jewels, and that all those were of gold and precious stones to be sold at Rs. 8 per tola. The broker said he would be complainant's partner in the profit and divide the profits. The broker then proposed that Mr. Kursondass should take with him Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of the jewellery on the Saturday following, and the complainant consented to the proposal. In the meantime the complainant wrote to Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ally, the Superintendent of the Detective Police, informing him of the affair, and asking for assistance. But owing to the Khan Bahadoor's absence from Bombay at the time no reply was received. On Wednesday, the 16th ultimo, the broker again went to the complainant's chambers, and advised Mr. Kursondass to carry with him Rs. 200 more than he had previously mentioned in order to tip the gardener and other servants of the bungalow. The complainant wrote letters to Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, of the Detective Branch, and received a reply. Mr. Kursondass on the following Friday morning called at the Byculla Police Office, and had an interview with Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, when he was promised assistance. Latia Jamadar, of the detectives, was ordered to see the complainant, who made an appointment to meet Mr. Kursondas, in company of two other detective officers at his chambers. Accordingly on Saturday, the 20th ultimo, three detectives went to his chambers, and concealed themselves in an adjoining chamber occupied by Mr. Jamietram Nanabhoy, an advocate of the High Court, when the broker came to his chambers, and had some conversation with him, enquiring whether he had got the money. The complainant said as it was Saturday he was unable to get the money. The complainant then asked the broker to call at his bungalow the next day, and to accompany his coachman to the Dadur bungalow to show him the place. The broker, in company of the complainant's coachman, went to the Dadur bungalow. Mr. Kursondass asked him to wait for him at the place, but the broker then asked him to take a few rupees more than Rs. 2,200. On the 23rd ultimo the complainant, accompanied by Sawaklall, Purshotumdass Bhugwandass, and the detective officer Dakoo, left for Dadur, where they saw the broker waiting at a few yards' distance from the bungalow. He then went up to the carriage in the company of the accused Santa Sajba and a lame man. The complainant showed his cash-box, and said the money was ready, when they replied that they would inform the woman and the Bunnia of their arrival, and left the place. They returned and informed the complainant that preparations were going on for digging out the gold, and asked them to wait for a few minutes. Mr. Kursondass and his party waited till 8 p.m., when the broker came back, and asked the complainant to go with his man to the cottage and advised Mr. Kursondass to send for the cash-box. Mr. Kursondass then said that according to their previous understanding the broker was to bring the ornaments to the carriage, and then to take the money from him. The broker afterwards intimated that he would send for the woman, and asked them to wait for a few minutes longer. In the meantime the complainant and his party saw two "reklas" standing in the compound, and about half an hour after they returned to the carriage, accompanied by the broker. Immediately after one of the reklas came up to the carriage, when the accused Camatsing Lallsing, Shewa Ghurmajee, Sowba Kondajee, and Dhunnoo Govind, jumped out. At the same time the other three accused, named Santa Sajba, Sewpal Lallsing, and Ramchurn Bhopal, came up to the carriage, walking from behind and surrounded it. The first accused managed to lift up the cash-box from the carriage, when Dhakoo, the detective, who happened to be on the spot in the disguise of a groom, pulled it back from him, and raised a cry of "thief," "thief," which brought the other detective policemen to the spot, and and then arrested the whole of the accused the cash-box being secured by the police. Mr. Brown, reserved the cross-examination of the complainant and his witnesses, and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 14th October are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 12th 11 feet against 8 feet 8 inches on the same date last year. Kharif crops in good condition. Harvesting of rice crop continues. Rabi sowings commenced. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Locusts causing damage in Manjhand, Johi and Sakro; damage by insects in Kohistan and Manjhand, by rats in Jati, Shahbandar, Mirpur-Batoro and Tatta, and by blight and insects in Sujaval and Ghorabari.

Shikarpur.—Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Prospects of crops generally good. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Crops damaged by rats and insects in 5 talukas. Average outturn of early crops 11 annas. Rabi operations in progress. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Locusts in 2 talukas, causing slight damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops suffering from insect-pests. Cattle healthy.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 36 cents at Dhandhuka and 31 cents at Parantij; total rainfall up to date maximum 30 inches 83 cents at Dholka and minimum 12 inches 20 cents at Dhandhuka. Harvesting of bajri is progressing.

Panch Mahals.—Rain at Godhra 9, at Dohad 10 and. at Kalol 3 cents: total average 30 inches 62 cents. Reaping of maize, bavta and rice progressing. Lands being prepared for rabi sowings. Late sown kharif crops require rain. Prospects fair. Fodder plentiful. Cattle in good condition.

Kaira.—Kharif crops being harvested. Preparations for rabi progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agriculturalstock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain during week, 23 cents at Vagra and 6 cents at Hansot: total for season maximum 33 inches at Anklesvar and minimum 19 inches 77 cents at Vagra. Rainfall reported as somewhat insufficient in Vagra and Anklesvar for later sown cotton, &c., and in other talukas there will not, it is feared, be enough water for drinking purposes to last throughout the year. Standing crops healthy. Cotton crops good. Sowing of rabi crops continues. Fodder supply good. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Surat.—Slight rain throughout the district except at Jalalpor and Mandvi: maximum 1 inch 25 cents at Pardi and minimum 2 cents at Bardoli: total maximum at Pardi 84 inches 60 cents and minimum at Olpad 34 inches 41 cents. Weeding operations in progress. Bajri and rice reaping continues. Land being prepared for Rabi sowing. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects of cotton, as also of other crops good. Agricultural stock healthy excepting Chorasi and Olpad.

Khandesh.—No rain during the week at Dhulia; total 22 inches 19 cents: average in the district for week 18 cents and for season 26 inches 10 cents. Rain wanted for rabi crops. Rainfall insufficient in parts of Pimpalner, Dhulia, Sindkheda and Shirpur talukas. Reaping of bajri and til and picking of cotton commenced in some places. Standing kharif crops fair. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Nasik.—Fall of rain during the week at Nasik 1 inch 69 cents; total 26 inches 92 cents: rainfall partial in Chandore, Malegaon and Nandgaon. Crops fair except in Nandgaon where they are withering for want of rain. Kharif reaping commenced in parts of Dindori, Niphad, Yeola and Peint talukas. Fodder supply bad in Chandor, Yeola and Malegaon, middling in Kalvan and Baglan. State of cattle poor in parts of Chandor and Nandgaon, middling in Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad, Malegaon, Baglan and Kalvan.

Colaba (Bombay.)—No rain. Average abnormal temperature 1° warm. Vapour in air normal from 8th to 10th, afterwards excessive. Wind normal. Lightning on 8th and 9th.

Thana.—Rain at the sadar station 70 cents; total 97 inches 33 cents: in talukas total maximum at Karjat 144 inches 87 cents and minimum at Mahim 46 inches 7 cents. Reaping of rice in progress. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 13th October 1890.)—Fall of rain during the week 10 cents and up to the end of the week 94 inches 62 cents. Condition of crops good. Reaping commenced in Mangaon and Mahad talukas.

Ratnagiri.—Rain sufficient everywhere; maximum 3 inches 6 cents at Mandangad and minimum 5 cents at Guhagar. Reaping of early crops commenced. Agricultural stock good.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district except at Bhimthadi; maximum 2 inches 82 cents in petha Mulshi and minimum 11 cents in taluka Purandhar; rainfall insufficient in the Deshi portions of Junnar, Khed, Sirur, and Haveli talukas. Reaping of kharif commenced in some places. Sowing of rabi in progress everywhere. Prospects of crops middling. Scarcity of fodder in taluka Khed and petha Baramati. Agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in 9 talukas; maximum 1 inch 24 cents at Kopargaon and minimum 15 cents at Shrigonda: total for the season, maximum 22 inches 38 cents at Jamkhed and minimum 11 inches 47 cents at Kopargaon. More rain generally wanted. State of standing crops good. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Fodder insufficient in parts. Agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—Rain during the week in 7 talukas; maximum at Malsiras 90 cents and minimum at Barsi 2 cents: total for the season, maximum at Barsi 24 inches 48 cents and minimum at Sangola 12 inches 18 cents. Sowing of rabi continues. Standing crops fair. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock improving.

Satara.—Rain at Satra 33 cents; total 33 inches 2 cents in talukas during week maximum at Patan 2 inches 79 cents and minimum at Satara 33 cents. Rainfall general, but still insufficient in Karad, Satara, Man and Tasgaon. Rabi sowing progressing. Kharif crops doing well. Condition of fodder improving. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum at Muddebihal 3 inches 15 cents and minimum at Bijapur 22 cents. Kharif crops good. Rabi sowing in progress. Fodder insufficient in Bagevadi and Bagalkot. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 74 cents; total 42 inches 44 cents: fair rain throughout the district. Crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain more or less all over the district except at Mugud; average for week 1 inch 22 cents, and for season 20 inches 66 cents: more rain generally wanted. Crops reviving. Rabi ploughing in progress. Cotton sowing generally finished. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder and water-supply reported to be insufficient in 4 talukas.

Kanara.—Light rain below and moderate above ghats. Rice harvest continues on coast. Crops improved above ghats.

Rajkot.—Rain 5 cents; total 16 inches 78 cents. Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of wheat and gram commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Wadhwan.—No rain. Scarcity of water in some places.

Baroda.—Standing crops in good condition. Reaping commenced. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency proper except Kaira and Baroda; moderate and beneficial to crops and fodder throughout the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country; generally slight in the districts of Gujarat, Kattiawar and the Konkan. More rain required for late-sown early crops or for sowing of late crops in parts of Broach, Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Dharwar. Standing crops suffering from draught in 1 taluka of Nasik; damaged by blight, rats, locusts, or other insects in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, and Upper Sind Frontier; otherwise good. Reaping of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing generally. Fodder insufficent in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Bijapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock good except in parts of Surat and Nasik. Water scarce in parts of Kathiawar and in 4 talukas of Dharwar.

SINCE the discovery of various cheap substitutes for the engravers' art, observes a contemporary, map-making has become as important a part of official business as the publication of reports. Floods and famines, wars, industries, canals, railways, crops, minerals, post-offices, income tax, and religion, are not only described elaborately in reports, but are illustrated by maps. We have maps of all India, maps of each presidency and province, and maps of districts talookas and towns. As a rule, the maps are admirable specimens of workmanship, and it is hardly necessary to say that they are a vast improvement on the finest descriptive writing for purposes of exposition.

A LONDON correspondent says that the long-promised "Diary at Khartoum," written by General Gordon when he lay abandoned at Khartoum, is not to be published. The manuscript was handed to Mr. Hake, Gordon's cousin, who was to prepare the work for publication. The manuscript, it appears, contains so much outspoken indignation at the General's treatment, and is so full of resentment against Mr. Gladstone and other leading statesmen for their betrayal of the commander, that Miss Gordon, the sister—who still idolises the great Liberal leader, and who, as the General's legal heir, holds the proprietary rights in the manuscript—will not allow the book to be issued.

PROSPECTUS.

KATHIAWAR RACES, 1890.

Stewards.—The Rajkot Horse Show Committee with power to add to their number.

Honorary Secretary.—E. V. Mackay, Esquire.

1ST DAY: TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1890.

The "Bhavnagar Cup" of Rs. 500.—Presented by H. H. The Thakore Sahib of Bhavnagar. For all Kathiawar Country-breds. Weight for age. Previous winners once 5 lbs., twice 8 lbs., three times 14 lbs., extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 20 to go to second horse. Five Furlongs.

"H. H. Agakhan's Purse" of Rs. 300.—For all Maiden Arabs and Kathiawar Country-breds. Weight for age, Kathiawar horses allowed 10 lbs. Entrance Rs. 10 to go to second horse. One mile.

The "Challenge Shield" value Rs. 750.—For all horses, the property of Residents of Kathiawar. Weight for age and inches. To be won 2 successive race years to become property of winner. Entrance free. Starting sweep of Rs. 30 to go to the winner. One mile.

The "Junagad Investiture Cup" of Rs. 500.—Presented by H. H. the Navab Sahib of Junagad. For all horses. Walers 12 stone, country-breds 10 stone, Arabs 9 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Winners once 7lbs., twice 10 lbs. three times 14lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Six Furlongs. Entrance Rs. 20 to go to second horse.

The "Princes' Plate" value Rs. 400.—For all horses, the property of, and to be ridden by, members past or present, of the Rajkumar College. Round the Course and a distance. Entrance free.

The "Pony Plate" of Rs. 350.—For all ponies 13-3 and under. To carry 11 stone. Weight for inches. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., and three times 14 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 10 to second pony. Half a mile.

The "Girasia Stakes."—For all horses belonging to Girasias and exhibited in the Show. Catch weights. Entrance free. First horse Rs. 100, second 50, third 25. One Mile.

2ND DAY: FRIDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, 1890.

The "Agency Cup" of Rs. 300.—For all Arabs and Bombay Country-breds. 2 year olds to carry 7 stone; 3 year olds 8-4; 4 year olds 9-3; 5 and aged 9-7. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 14 lbs., extra. Winner of the "Bhavnagar Cup" to carry 10 lbs. in addition to above penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 10 to second horse. Half a mile.

The "Kathiawar Hunt Hurdle Race Plate" of Rs. 300.—For all ponies 13-3 and under. To carry 11 stone Weight for inches. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three time 14 lbs. Entrance Rs. 10, to second pony. One mile, over 6 flights of hurdles.

The "Railway Purse" of Rs. 500.—Presented by the B.-G. J.-P. and M. Railways. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 14 lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 1,000, 10 lbs. in addition to above penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 20, to go to second horse. One mile.

The "Diplomatic Cup" of Rs. 250.—For all horses that have taken Diplomas at the Show. Catch weights. Entrance free. Three Furlongs.

The "Consolation Stakes" of Rs. 200.—For all horses beaten at the Meeting. Walers 12 stone, Country-breds 10 stone, Arabs 9 stone, Galloways and Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 10 to second horse. Half mile.

The "Exhibition Pony Purse".—For all C. B. ponies, 13·3 and under exhibited at the Show. First pony Rs. 75, second 30, third 20. Catch weights. 3 Furlongs. Entrance free.

"Sowars' Race,"—Open to all Sowars in Agency Police or in Darbar service. To be ridden in uniform. Rs. 50, 30 and 20. Three Furlongs.

RULES.

1. W. I. T. C. Rules, except where otherwise specified.
2. W. I. & C. T. C. certificates of age and measurement accepted.
3. Measuring and ageing will take place at the Race Stand, 8 a.m., 17th November.
4. Decision of Stewards final as regards facts.
5. Owners residents of Kathiawar subscribing Rs. 30 or upwards to the Race Fund shall be exempt from any further subscription. Other owners entering horses and ponies must subscribe Rs. 30 and Rs. 15 respectively for each horse or pony running. Confideracies double.
6. Entries to close at 10 p.m., 10th November 1890, to the Honorary Secretary, Rajkot.
7. Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.
8. Handicaps to penalize in calculations for previous winners.
9. Three starters in *bona fide* separate interests to constitute a race.
10. Stewards arrange order of running, and reserve to themselves power to change order of running.
11. In the event of Races not filling, Stewards have power to substitute others.
12. Half the added money and entrance in full will be given for a walk over.
13. 5 per cent. from Lotteries to go to the Race Fund.
14. Horses running in the Horse Show Races, viz., the Diplomatic Cup, the Girasias' Stakes and Exhibition Pony Purse, cannot enter and run in any of the other races.
15. Any objection which can be made before the starting of a race, must be so made, or it will not be entertained. All objections must be made to the Honorary Secretary in writing with a deposit of Rs. 100, which which will be forfeited to the Race Fund, if the objection in the opinion of the Stewards be frivolous
16. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of making a rateable deduction from the advertised value of the races, should subscriptions fall short.
17. All communications to the Honorary Secretary Kathiawar Races, Rajkot.

E. V. MACKAY,
Honorary Secretary Kathiawar Races.
8th October 1890.

RAJKOT HORSE SHOW OF 1890.

There will be an Exhibition of Horses, Mares and Young Stock at Rajkot on the 15th November 1890 and following days when prizes will be given on the part of Government and of the Darbars for the best animals in each class.

All classes in which the produce of Government Stallions compete for prizes are open also to the produce of English or Arab Sires, the property of any landholder in Kathiawar.

Patron.—H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

President.—The Political Agent in Kathiawar.

Committee—The Officer Commanding, Rajkot Colonel Hancock, Colonel Hunter, The Assistant Political Agents in charge of Prants, The Officer Commanding squadron 1st Bombay Lancers at Rajkot, H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Junagad, H. H. the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Bhavnagar, H.H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra H.H. the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, the Thakore Sahib of Palitana, the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan, The Chief of Jasdan, the Thakor of Virpur, with power to add to their number.

Honorary Secretary.—Mr. E. V. Mackay, Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar.

Judges.—Will be appointed by the Committee.

PRIZES.

Class I.—Remount Class. Horses and Mares suitable as Remounts for Cavalry and Police. Any horses or Mare competing to be claimable for Rs. 700. Age 4 to 7. Height over 14-1 Rs. 50, 40, 30, 20.

Class II.—Brood Mares bred in India over 14-1 Rs. 75, 50, 30, 20, 15.

Class III.—Brood Mares bred in India 14-1 and under Rs. 50, 40, 30, 20. 15.

Class IV.—Brood Mares bred in India over 14-1 in foal to or with foal at foot by any duly certified English or Arab Stallion, the property of Government, or any Resident in Kathiawar Rs. 75, 50, 30, 20, 15.

Class V.—Brood Mares bred in India 14-1 and under, the same conditions as Class IV Rs. 75, 50, 30, 20, 15, 10.

Class VI.—Horses, Galloways and Mares between 13-2 and 14-2 Rs. 50, 40, 30, 20, 15, 10.

Class VII.—Ponies 13-2 and under Rs. 30, 25, 20 10, 5.

Class VIII.—Colts and Fillies under 12 months of age Rs. 40, 25, 15, 10.

Class IX.—Yearling Colts and Fillies Rs. 35, 30, 20, 10, 5.

Class X.—Two-year Colts Rs. 35, 30, 20, 10, 5.
Class XI.—Two-year Fillies Rs. 35, 30, 20, 10, 5.
Class XII—Three-year Colts Rs. 40, 30, 20, 10.
Class XIII.—Three-years Fillies Rs. 40, 30, 20. 10.
Class XIV,—Four-year Colts Rs. 30, 25, 15, 10.
Class VI.—Four-year Fillies Rs. 30, 25, 15, 10.
Class XVI.—All Geldings bred and castrated in Kathiawar not more than six years old Rs. 25, 15, 10.
Class XVII.—All horses and mares disqualified from competing in the above class, Rs. 50, 30, 20, 15, 10.
Class XVIII.—The best matched pair (horses or mares Country-bred) over 14, between 4 and 6: suitable for double harness: not necessarily the property of one owner. Any pair competing for the money prize to be claimable for Rs. 1,000, Rs. 100.
Class XIX.—Mares used for Mule breeding having mule foal at foot or a certificate of having been covered by a Donkey Stallion within the past eleven months Rs. 20, 10, 5.
Class XX.—Mules Rs. 20, 10, 5.
Class XXI.—Donkeys Rs. 20, 10, 5.
All Communications to Honorary Secretary, Rajkot.

THE jockey, Brewer, who rode the Baron de Horn's horses at Colombo recently, died of cholera at Deli, Sumatra, where he had gone to ride in the races.

THE PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above-named memorial up to date:—His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghud Rs. 500; Mr Carsondas Vallubhdas Rs. 400; His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnugur Rs. 300; Mr James MacNabb Campbell, C I E. L L D, Mr Vajeshankar Gowrishankar, Mr Gokaldas Devji, Mr Vasanji Hirji, Mr Tribhovandas Narsidas, and Mr Karim Nensey each Rs. 250; His Highness Rao Khengarji Sawai Bahadur Rs. 200, Messrs. T and P Mungaldas Nathubhai and Mr Kama Ramji each Rs. 150, Mr Narsingprasad Hariprasad of Junagud Rs. 125; Mr Khimji Jeyram, Mr Shaikh Mahomed Bavdinbhoy, Vazir of Junagnud, Mr Gordhandas Gokaldas Tejpal, Mr Haridas Viharidas, Dewan of Juhaghad, Mr Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C I E, Mr Prabhashankar Gowrishankar, Mr Narandas Purshotamdas, Mr Dhuramsey Morarji Gokaldas, Messrs. Shamji Ludha and Co., Sir Raymond West, Mr Ratiram Durgaram, and Mr. Karim Nensey each Rs. 100; Mr Vrijbhukhandas Atamaram, Mr Vandravandas Purushotamdas and Messrs. Gordhandas and Mulraj Khatao each Rs. 75; Messrs. Oomersey Nagsey and Co and Mr Damji Hirji each Rs. 51; His Excellency Lord Reay, Mr Rajaram Govindram, Mr Sarabhai Vajeshanker, Mr Haribhai Vajeshanker, Mr Prataprai Govindram, Mr James Mac Campell, Messrs Jevandas Dhuramsey and Co, Mr R S Campbell, Hon Mr K T Telang, CIE, Mr Kooverji Mowji, Mon Emile Senart of Paris and, Mr Kanji Khetsey, each Rs. 50; Mr Rattonsey Mulji Rs. 35; Hon Mr Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik Rs. 30; Mr Rustomji Ardeseer Spencer, Mr Mansukhram Surajram, Dr G Buhler, CIE, of Vienna, Dr Oliver Codrington of London, Messrs Sitaram Hariram and Co, Messrs Sunderdas Dharamsey and Liladhar Hari, Mr Javerchand Jootha, Mr Vyas Moorarji Nathoo, Pandit Jeshtaram Mukanji, Mr Himatlal Dhirajram, and Mr Prangovindas Shivprasad, each Rs. 25; Rao Bahadur Vrajlal Purushotamrai, Duftardar, Rewakantha Agency, Mr Hargovindas Mowji, Pandit Jayakrishna and Purbhuram Jevanram, Mr Fazulbhai Joomabhai, Mr Narandas Joychand, Prof Bendal of the British Museum, and Mr Ghelabhai Bhagvandas, each Rs. 20; Prof Charles R Lanmon of the United States of America, Mr Mathuradas Gokaldas, Mr Salemahomed Noormahomed, Mr Bandally Hajibhai, a iriend, and Mr Damodur Luxmidas, each Rs. 15; Mr Dhola Jeraj and Mr K R Kama, each Rs. 5; total Rs. 6,033.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER YAJNIK,
CURSANDAS VALUBHDAS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF OCTOBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approx mately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·959	S E	1	92·0	71·1	84	..	26·73	+0·51
Agra	29·984	S E	3	94·5	69·0	84	..	27·41	−1·02
Cawnpore	29·973	S E	6	93·0	70·6	81	..	38·14	..
Allahabad	29·978	E N E	6	86·5	69·1	90	..	60·19	+27·26
Jhansi	29·937	Calm	2	95·0	66·4	49	..	51·55	+14·30
Jacobabad	29·912	N	2	101·5	57·9	44	..	2·08	−0·81
Kurrachee	29·962	N W	12	89·7	73·7	78	..	7·04	+0·73
Ajmere	29·988	S W	8	95·3	72·0	48	..	11·89	−8·88
Deesa	29·998	N E	8	100·4	63·8	53	..	14·66	−10·16
Rajkote	30·025	W	8	98·4	66·9	95	..	16·23	−13·25
Neemuch	29·965	W S W	7	93·3	66·2	40	..	19·82	−10·65
Indore	30·009	N W	2	93·6	63·1	40	..	29·55	−4·13
Saugor	29·926	S S W	5	91·3	64·7	49	..	54·50	+13·86
Jubbulpur	29·934	S	2	88·9	62·8	78	..	45·35	−8·92
Hoshangabad	30·000	W S W	2	89·3	67·3	74	..	37·67	−17·81
Khandwa	30·006	N	3	94·2	65·2	54	..	23·49	−7·57
Raipur	29·954	E N E	3	87·0	67·7	78	..	38·00	−11·38
Nagpoor	29·990	N N W	4	91·2	64·2	68	..	51·02	+5·74
Amraoti	29·971	E	5	94·3	65·8	53	..	29·61	−3·06
Akola	30·001	Calm	2	93·9	66·8	75	..	29·85	−3·53
Surat	30·015	S	L	96·2	69·0	89	..	56·31	+14·00
Malegaon	30·005	W S W	7	95·9	60·9	40	..	15·78	−7·94
Bombay	30·000	N E	7	86·8	76·0	91	..	63·74	−11·35
Poona	30·028	Calm	6	91·1	62·9	66	..	17·84	−4·64
Sholapore	29·971	E N E	8	95·2	63·1	50	..	19·14	−10·47
Ratnagiri	29·973	N N E	2	87·9	74·9	82	..	122·84	+16·54
Belgaum	29·963	N N W	2	81·8	63·9	80	0·01	43·05	+3·94
Goa	29·977	Calm	5	85·0	78·0	95	..	85·90	..
Karwar	29·988	N E	2	84·2	74·7	60	..	116·05	−2·88
Mangalore	29·993	E S E	3	84·8	73·9	88	..	78·24	−32·23
Calicut	29·985	E	4	86·8	73·5	83	..	70·20	−20·55
Cochin	30·003	Calm	M	81·3	73·6	78	0·01	58·98	−25·23
Bangalore	29·998	W S W	3	84·2	66·9	76	..	..	..
Secunderabad	29·979	Calm	2	90·2	64·4	57	..	30·72	+4·49
Masulipatam	29·931	N	1	93·2	72·0	71	..	20·72	−6·22
Bellary	29·972	W N W	2	90·0	73·3	76	..	13·55	+1·52
Cuddapah	29·946	W N W	..	91·0	74·3	78	..	25·13	+4·09
Madras	29·943	W	7	89·7	77·1	68	..	15·94	−5·07
Coimbatore	29·996	W S W	4	90·7	71·3	88	0·06	4·78	−3·11
Trichinopoly	29·953	W S W	4	93·0	72·4	82	0·93	21·34	+8·10
Negapatam	29·937	W S W	5	89·0	73·7	78	..	20·03	+5·62
Colombo, (15th)	29·999	S E	12	82·5	72·0	88	1·26	11·20	−16·20

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

During the past 24 hours the barometer has risen very rapidly in all districts lying to the northwards of lat. 20° and briskly to rapidly elsewhere. Pressure is highest at Cochin, Bombay, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Khandwa, Rajkot and Indore, and lowest on the Coromandel Coast. The isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay. Pressure is above the normal everywhere, except locally at Saugor, where it is slightly below the average. Winds are north-easterly, south-easterly and southerly on the Malabar Coast, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and also in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces and locally at Deesa, Jubulpore and Amraoti, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly in all the remaining districts. The wind force has been moderate or light everywhere, and this morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 8 miles per hour at Allahabad and Neemuch. The maximum temperature has risen above the average in all parts of the Indian region, except at Delhi, Allahabad, Karachi, Hoshangabad, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Cochin and Bellary, where it is below it. The highest maxima are 101° at Jacobabad and 100° at Deesa. Nights are very hot in Rajputana, and cool in the Indus Valley, but the departures from the mean elsewhere are small. Humidity has incrased considerably at Delhi, Agra, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Akola, and Coimbatore, and the skies are almost overcast in the extreme south of the Peninsula and also locally at Rajkot, Akola, Mangalore and Calicut, and are only partially clouded in all other districts, except in the Punjab, the North West Provinces, the Indus Valley, Rajputana and also at Deesa, Indore, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Surat and Ratnagiri, where they are free from clouds. Rain amounting to nearly an inch has fallen at Trichinopoly and Colombo, and at Coimbatore, Cochin and Belgaum there have been light showers. Fine clear weather prevails over nearly the whole country, but the air is still very damp over the south of the Peninsula, on the Malabar Coast, and also locally at Goa and Belgaum, hence a few light showers are not unlikely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th October, 1890.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·833
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	·823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·8
General Directions, of Wind*	NW, NE, E, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	155
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	0·58
„ „ year	63·80
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th October	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—

Unserviceable stores returned by corps, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th October, 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows :—

1 case superior white flannel.
1 „ blue black white flannal.
1 „ assorted color broad cloth.
2 „ blue black and black broad cloth superfine,
100 boxes candles.
1 case gauz brocade.
100 boxes whisky.
5 cases pilsiner beer.
5 „ champagne.
10 „ Trapp's gold sherry.
25 „ cunury sac.
6 „ liquor whiskey.

SALE OF 89 CASES WINDOW GLASSES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, Medows Street, on account and at the risk of Abdoolrahim Goolam Husain—

Per s.s. "Ehrenfels."

89 cases window glasses of different sizes.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of the complete going "Deccan Flour and Oil Mill" in Poona in the Bungalow of Mr. Ruttonjee Framjee Kolaporewalla.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of whom it may be concerned (if not previously disposed of by private contract in Poona, on MONDAY, the 3rd November, 1890. Full particulars and list of stores will be printed in Catalogues.

ART FURNITURE.

A fret-cutting machine, quite new, with saws complete with drill attachment, suitable for ladies.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

Bombay, 17th October, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th, instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the Head Quarters Bombay Police, Byculla—

A lot of unclaimed articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 powerful iron grey Arab horse, 14, 2¼ very quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand single-seated office brougham.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 chesnut Arab horse, goes in harness and saddle.
1 Four-seated open carriage.
2 Fox terrier.
1 Greyhound.
1 Spaniel.
1 pair well-matched black Arab galloways, perfectly quiet in harness the property of a deceased gentleman.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, hanging and table kerosine lamps, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of H. I. B. HARGRAVE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 17th October, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of landed property at Chimbore advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED, until further notice.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Public Auction, at Apolle Street, Fort opposite the old Secretariat Buildings, the handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases prints.
5 bales white shirtings.
10 „ grey T cloth.
2 cases white stripes.
1 D. B. B.L. C.F. gun in case by Whistler.
1 D. B. B. L. C. F. gun in case by Adams.
1 S. B. Government pattern Martini Rifle.
A small lot of flooring tiles about 100 square yards.
14 bags each 100 gross corks.
2 casks stone bottles blue black writing and copying ink.
2 cases mule spindle banding.
11 rolls leather belting 2 to 3 inches.
1 case albunized paper.
On account of the concerned—
J. N. D.
560
417 26-27—2 cases each 60 pieces cotton prints.
On account of the concerned—
1 case 48 doz. fancy marine half hose.
2 „ 42½ „ cash boxes 4 to 16 inches.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Ebramjee Esmalljee Bhagat.
1 bale 360 lbs. E. Ashworth and Son's glazed cotton thread 2-20s.
On account of the concerned—
73 cases each 4 doz. tins boiled rabbit,
On account of the concerned—
M M A T 2337—2776—1 case 100 bundles assorted colour packing twine.
M M P S 2783—3701—1 „ 40 doz. chromo calendars,
On account of the concerned—
10 cases whole and half-wool flannels.
1 „ felt cloth.

AT 2 P. M,

1 strong-built office-shigram in good order.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong light mail. phaeton.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 new strong-built light landau, suitable for a single horse
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction a Nepean Sea Road. Malabar Hill, opposite the bungalow of Mr. K. B. Cama, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood new designed and open carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte in good order, rich table ornaments, rich China and Satsuma flower vases, tapestry door curtains Hink's table and hanging windproof lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, choice plants in pots. &c., the property of M. D. CANTO, Esq., Portuguese Consul-General.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAPOO KHOTE STREET OR JAMLEE MOHOLLA. OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 4th November, at 4 p.m.. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Vundrawundass Virzlal, in pursuance of directions contained in the decree made by the High Court, in suits No. 110 and 461 of 1889, the undermentioned landed property viz. :—

All that piece of ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in and fronting on the eastern side of Bapoo Khote Street, or Jamlee Moholla, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 76, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1005, and New Survey No. 1211, containing by admeasurement 146 and six ninth, square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the aforesaid Bapoo Khote Street or Jamlee Moholla, on the north, by the house of Noor Mahomed Hajee Tar, and on the south by the house of Khutice Aba Jooma.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 17th October, 1890.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle was (Jan. 1890). "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." - Major Jameson, Bengal S.C "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Hayes, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour.'—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887,

"Tremendously popular in Oxford'—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. [illegible]-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NOTICE.

LETTERS PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for His Excellency the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be DELIVERED at GANESHKHIND, by 7a.m. on TUESDAY, 21st instant, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency
the Governor of Bombay.
Ganeshkhind, 15th October, 1890.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

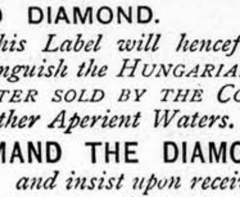
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.



The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are publicunder names of which the word "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful. —*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
o be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16.

A FURTHER decline of ⅛d. per oz. brought the price of Bar Silver down to 49⅛ in London yesterday; the price of the metal in New York having been ¼ cent lower at 108⅞, with demand Exchange on London half a cent higher, at 4·85¾ dollars. Rupee Paper on the other side was one per cent. down in Fours at £79, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents. at £82⅝. The Exchange Banks reduced their buying rate on India, at thirty days' sight, by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 6d. per rupee. No allotments of Indian Council Bills were made at the regular biddings yesterday; but two lakhs on Bombay were subsequently allotted at 1s. 6 7-16d., which is 19-32d. below the previous Wednesday's regular rate, and 25-32d. lower than the extreme price obtained for the extra Bills on the same day. Consols were unaltered at 94⅝ and Indian Sterling Loan at 105. The market rates of discount were unchanged. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 92¾; Exchange on London remained at fcs. 25·28.

Quotations for Wheat come as before. Bombay Linseed was 3d. per quarter lower, both on the spot and to arrive, at 43s. 3d. and 43s. 6d., per quarter, ex-quay, respectively.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening, and Surats steady; but ready Mid-American was still worth 5⅝d. per lb., while Broach of all grades was 1-16d. lower. American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday at 10 5-16 cents.; but January Futures were virtually unchanged at 10·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 43,000 bales, still keeping heavier than the arrivals at the same time last season and the season before; the total figures now giving the following comparison :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Wednesday's Receipts.	43,000	40,000	35,000
Four days' do.	224,000	207,000	183,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,333,000	1,188,000	925,000

Business on our local Cotton Market has been upon a small scale to-day, and has been confined to purchases of stuff from stock by spinners, about 1,000 bales in the aggregate having changed hands, consisting of Sheagaum, at Rs. 170-7, Bengal, at Rs. 148-52; Compta, at Rs. 158; Cuchgaum, at Rs. 165; Dhulia, at Rs. 140; Dharwar, at Rs. 173½; and Morvi, at Rs. 167 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices show no quotable change.

The telegraphic advices regarding the Cotton crop made known to-day, show no change in the favourable tenor of late reports to have taken place since the beginning of the week. There had been an inch and a half more rain at Bellary, and three-quarters of an inch at Hubli, and in the last named district of the Dharwar circle the Cotton looked healthy. In other circles the crop was maturing fast in seasonable weather; and at Agra, Cotton was already arriving in small quantities.

WHEAT.—A considerable business has been transacted again to-day in a strong market, and we quote a further advance of one anna per cwt. in Pessy of both qualities, and of half an anna in No. 1 Club Delhi, at our quotations, other kinds being unchanged :—

White Pessy 91	per cent.	Rs. 4-8-0	per cwt.
Do. 85	„	„ 4-7-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	„ 4-5-6	„
Red Delhi	„	„ 4-0-0	„
Hard Yellow	„	„ 4-0-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	„ 4-0-0	„
Hard Red	„	„ 3-13-0	„

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been passing in this market, chiefly in Linseed, the price of which has advanced half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-6-0 to Rs. 6-8-0 per cwt., with other descriptions unchanged in value but the feeling is steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,195	bales.
Wheat	14,006	cwt.
Linseed	6,035	„
Gingelly	1,763	„
Poppyseed	583	„
Castorseed	925	„

FREIGHTS remain steady, but without much enquiry for tonnage. The Yorkshire (s) has been fixed for Hull, for November loading, at 16s. 6d. to 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning unchanged for remittance, but at 1-16d. below last evening's rates for ready Credits, becoming firmer during the day. Merchants' Bills came out to a fair amount at 1s. 6⅞d., and later at 1s. 6 15-16d, for November delivery, and at 1s. 7 1-16d. and 1s. 7⅛d. for December, for three months' sight Credits. Forward rates closed firm at 1s. 7 5-16d. for Credits for January, and Telegraphic, 1s. 6⅞d. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 6 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 6 11-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 6 19-32d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 6 13-16d	„
Francs	do.	1981	„

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balances in the Mint for the week ending 15th October, 1890	Rs.	90,04,000
Silver received during the week	„	32,29,000
	Rs.	1,22,33,000
New coin paid during the week	„	26,02,000
	Rs.	96,31,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	88,30,000
	Rs.	1,84,61,000
Last week	„	1,81,23,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further given way today in a weak market, and we note a decline of ⅛ per cent. in the cash price of Fours at 103 3-16, while for the two next accounts 1-16 per cent. lower has been quoted at 103 for the end of this month, and 102⅞ for November. For the other Paper 105¾ to 106 is now nominally quoted.

SHARES generally have been quiet but steady at our quotations. Colaba Land and Mill have improved to Rs. 570; Bank of Bombay shares are in demand, but without sellers at an enhanced quotation of 912½.

◆

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4 15-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 6d.
2¾ per cent. Consols	94⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	92¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Bar Silver	49⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. „	83⅞

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, OCT. 16.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania arrived here on the 13th instant from Bombay.

COLOMBO, OCT. 16.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa arrived from Bombay this morning.

GALLE, OCT. 15.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Gwalior from China passed here for Bombay this after noon.

PERIM, OCT. 16.

THE Anchor line Roumania, homeward bound, left this morning.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, OCT. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here from Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, OCT. 16.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Bokhara left here for Bombay this after-noon.

PENANG, OCT. 16.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Teheran left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 16.

10 p.m.	79·1

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15.

6 a.m.	76·8
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	84·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PARRY—September 18, at his residence, Lacklands, Beckenham, Surrey, Joseph Chatwin Parry, for several years General Manager, Delhi and London Bank, London, aged 66 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN—October 5, at Abbottabad, the wife of Lieut. K Buchanan, 4th Sikhs, of a son.

JOHNSTON—October 6, at Hirok, Baluchistan, the wife of Mr H D Johnston, Supervisor, P W D, of a son, prematurely, who survived 9 hours.

PALMER—October 8, at Hoshangabad, C P, the wife of C S Palmer, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FORMAN—FOOTE—September 30, at Woodstock, Landour' by the Rev Rees Tackwell, assisted by the Rev C W Forman, D D, Rev John Newton Forman, to Emily Margaret Foote.

DEATH.

BROOKES—September 13, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, Owen Herbert, the beloved son of O H Brookes, officiating Second Assistant Superintendent, aged 9 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1890.

THE attempt of the Japanese to bring themselves more fully within the comity of nations is meeting with serious, though scarcely unexpected, obstacles. From time to time we have heard of the endeavours made by the Japanese Government to bring about an abolition of the ex-territorial jurisdiction of the various foreign consuls in the Treaty Ports. The movement began by a representation with that object being made to the whole of the fourteen powers who are in treaty relationship with the Mikado's Government. The enterprise failed, and Japanese statesmen thereupon betook themselves to the Napoleonic expedient of attacking in detail forces of resistance which they had failed to overcome in the mass. Up to a point Japanese diplomacy was successful. The United States Government raised little or no objection to the Japanese proposals, and if we remember rightly Mexico was as promptly complacent. The third Government to be approached was that of Germany, and here, again, little resistance was offered. In October or November of last year, a treaty was signed between the two Governments which practically provided for absolute equality of treatment between the subjects of Germany and of Japan reciprocally upon the territories of the two powers. The effect of the treaty may be shortly described. Under the old treaty German subjects, like subjects of other European powers, were for purposes of trade and for the holding of land confined to the Treaty Ports. Here they enjoyed immunity from Japanese law, and were subject in regard both to civil and criminal law to the jurisdiction of their own consular courts. Their position and their obligations in regard to municipal taxation were equally exceptional. Like the residents in the foreign "concessions" in the Treaty Ports of China, they had their own municipality, under which European ideas in regard to sanitation and local administration could be carried out unhampered by rules and regulations peculiar to an alien civilisation. The new treaty changed all this. The German Government relinquished all that gave its subjects a special and a privileged position on Japanese soil. They undertook that at the end of five years the ex-territorial jurisdiction of the consular courts over Germans domiciled in the Japanese towns should cease, and that they should become subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the local tribunals. The taxation and jurisdiction, in short, to which the Japanese themselves are subject was to apply equally to Germans, and the position of a German trader in Japan would when the treaty came fully into force be to all intents and purposes identical with that of, say, a Japanese merchant in Hamburg. The concession, however, was not by any means all upon one side. Japan was willing to give rights in consideration of a renunciation of privileges. In return for sacrificing his claim to exemption from the jurisdiction of the local courts, the German resident in Japan was to be permitted to come and go in all parts of the Empire; to trade where he liked, and to own land wheresoever he might be able to acquire it. Such was the state of things which successful negociation had brought about by this time last year.

In the interval a good deal has happened besides the election of the first Parliament under the newly-promulgated constitution. That constitution has confessedly had a great deal to do with the eagerness of Japanese statesmen to bring Japan in its international relations in line with other countries. They have felt that it would be an anachronism if, after they had attained to the full stature of a self-governing, self-contained nation, they were to continue in the leading-strings and worse by which the old treaties tied them down. It was no answer to their objections to the ex-territorial jurisdiction of the consular courts that the same thing prevails in Turkey, as it prevailed in Egypt until the constitution of the international tribunals. The Japanese very fairly say that the cases are not parallel. In Turkey the tribunals administer Mahomedan law, and no non-Mussalman could submit himself to their jurisdiction with any reasonable hope that justice would be done him. The notorious corruption and incompetence of Turkish tribunals are also characteristics which destroy the parallel. As to the competence of the Japanese courts, no outsider can have much to say that is worth saying. The codes, however, which have been introduced are very highly spoken of, and competent European jurists have declared that the Criminal Code is quite up to the best European standard. The Civil Code, which has been introduced since this opinion was expressed, is perhaps, too ambitious and too scientific for a newly-organised judicature to administer it satisfactorily, especially as it is understood that somewhat less than a year has been given to the Japanese lawyers to make themselves masters of it. On these points, however, the judgment of residents in Japan must count for more than the criticisms of outsiders, and it is a fact beyond dispute that the foreign residents, in the country anticipate with distrust the attempts of the Japanese to apply to them laws made to order upon European, outlines and which will be strange to Japanese judges, and lawyers, even when they have mastered them. German opinion upon the treaty of last year has not, so far as we know, expressed itself. But in Yokohama the foreign community as a whole have spoken with no uncertain sound against what is deemed the levelling policy to which the American, Mexican, and German Governments have consented. It was always understood in the first instance that while the change for which the Japanese Government were working would be brought about gradually, great care would be taken to accompany it with guarantees of a very substantial kind. For instance, not only was it understood that the German Government made the promulgation of approved criminal and civil codes a condition precedent to the abandonment of its right of ex-territorial jurisdiction, but that they insisted upon European judges being for some years associated with native lawyers in the administration of justice to foreigners. We believe that ultimately the German Government waived this stipulation. If they did so they put themselves in opposition to what appears to be the prevalent sense of the European community in Japan. This feeling found expression at a mass meeting of the foreign residents of Yokohama last month. The prime movers in the meeting seem to have been English. But Europeans of all nationalities as well as Americans were represented there, and the committee which was formed to bring pressure to bear upon the representatives of the foreign powers was constituted on thoroughly cosmopolitan lines. The meeting seems to have been influenced by a report that Lord Salisbury is disposed to accept the proposals of the Japanese Government without any of the safeguards which were originally stipulated for. It seems that when in 1887 the Japanese Government first opened the subject of treaty revision they themselves suggested that a large number of foreign experts should be added to the Japanese bench in order to protect the interests of foreigners. Last year, when the question was again taken up, the Japanese limited their proposed safeguards to the appointment of four foreign Judges in the Court of Appeal. Lord Salisbury is said to have thought that this would not constitute a sufficient guarantee to British subjects in Japan. But apparently the Prime Minister has since shown signs of yielding. It is said that the British Government would now be content with a much less efficiently conditioned abrogation of the existing treaty, and that there is a likelihood of an arrangement being arrived at by which foreigners outside the Treaty Ports shall at once become subject to Japanese jurisdiction, all other foreigners coming under the local jurisdiction five years later, but without any of the safeguards which were projected in former proposals. A very strong protest is being made against this by the European community in Japan, and it is not improbable that Lord Salisbury will be glad of the excuse which the Yokohama protest has given him for leaving matters as they are for some time to come.

Meantime the European community in Japan are turning the hospitality of the Japanese to account by endeavouring to show in a fashion not without precedent in the East that the children of the soil are utterly unfitted to be entrusted with powers of jurisdiction over any but themselves. Sir Edwin Arnold happily is on the spot, ready to vindicate either in poetry or prose the reputation of a people whose vices, if they have any, are atoned for by the supreme virtue of being interesting. Hard things are certainly being said about them. They are charged with being given to chicanery, to unconscientiousness, and to breaches of faith. They are not to be trusted either as buyers or as sellers. Dishonesty in word or deed is sure to crop up in all their transactions. Written as well as verbal contracts are broken with impunity and without shame, and a Yokohama paper which arraigns Japanese mercantile morality in a article of portentous length finds a conclusion for the whole matter in the reflection that a little ordinary honesty in Japanese daily dealings would seem to be decidedly a more paramount consideration than treaty revision itself. It is hard for any of us to look at these matters from the high dispassionate standpoint of a peak of Olympus. But we need no superhuman impartiality to realize that some weight must be given to the fact that after all the foreign community of Japan have found it worth while for thirty years to live amongst this people wholly given to chicanery and lying and every other form of commercial sin. However, some such protest as this was inevitable, unless Lord Salisbury had obviated it by persuading the Japanese Government that such a change as that contemplated could not be carried out unattended with at all events temporary guarantees for the efficient execution of the new laws. One would have thought that after the Japanese had had recourse to European jurisconsults to frame their codes it should not have been a difficult matter to induce them to have recourse to the same assistance for administering them. But perhaps the heads of Japanese statesmen have been turned by the provision of a new Constitution and a new Parliament.

DOCTOR RAKE, the medical officer of the Trinidad Leper Asylum, who has been appointed a member of the Indian Leprosy Commission, is an expert whose participation in the enquiry is to be welcomed not the less because he has not committed himself to the theory of contagion. We gather from his report upon the working of the Trinidad Leper Asylum that upon that point his mind is open in a much greater degree than the minds of those advisers of the Government of India! who have worked so hard to find a justification for doing nothing. The only important opinion to which he is committed is one of practical policy and not of science. Even while the causation of leprosy is under doubt, Dr. Rake has no hesitation in recommending the segregation of lepers, for he holds every leper to be a possible centre for the dissemination of bacilli and spores. The Government of India meanwhile adhere to their opinion that a case for segregation has not been made out, and pending the report of the Commission we can scarcely expect them to be shaken in that belief. It is their misfortune, however, that whenever they give reasons for their attitude in regard to this question, they are reasons which invite an easy rejoinder. The Calcutta Health Society had argued for segregation on grounds similar to those which have been held to justify the segregation of lunatics. Government repudiate the arguments, alleging that lunatics are kept in confinement because they are unable to provide for their own wants and are not responsible for their actions. The first reason, however, is often as applicable in the case of a leper as in that of a lunatic. The leper, as we know him, is, in perhaps a majority of instances, incapacitated from work, and unless public charity comes to his aid he is absolutely dependent upon private charity. As to the leper being responsible for his actions, this is, no doubt, true. But where his mere presence is noisome and pestilential it is difficult to see how we are to hold him responsible for that, and segregation is necessary to free society from the noisomeness, if not the danger, of his presence. One reason for the detention of lunatics certainly is that in the interests of society they should be prevented from leaving behind them offspring inheriting their taint, and this consideration is as applicable to one case as it is to the other. But as the Government of India, on their own confession in their famous Resolution of October 1888, have spoken with absolute indifference of the marrying and giving in marriage permitted in many leper asylums in India, it is not surprising that they should be a little blind to analogies in this direction.

THE text of the judgment in the Warburton defamation case is in many respects disappointing. The essential part of the prosecution is dealt with in something less than half a dozen lines; the charges of a secondary importance—those relating to the brutal attack of the Lahore paper on Mr. Warburton's mother—are treated as though they were of the first importance. Now, however, substantial may have been Mr. Warburton's right to bring to book the defamers of his family—and this part of the defamation is noteworthy only as it showed the animus with which the Lahore writer took up what he called a public question—it was mainly in order to vindicate his official character that he was allowed to enter upon the prosecution. And it is precisely upon this part of the case that the magistrate is silent. All that he says is that after comparing the evidence, and carefully testing it by the general probabilities of the case, he was not satisfied that he would have been justified in framing a charge. Anything like an effort to analyse the evidence—to weigh the evidence of two officials of standing against a convicted thief like Ved Kour and her convicted paramour—is carefully avoided, as though the magistrate was anxious not to hurt the feelings of the two leading witnesses for the defence. It is not for others to take up a task which the magistrate has so strangely neglected; but it seems to us, on a careful survey of the evidence, that the object of Mr. Warburton's assailants was to break him, much more than to constitute themselves the protectors of the criminal class whom he has been only too successful in keeping in awe. The singularly inconclusive resolution of the Punjab Government, which with timid discrimination divided compliment and blame between Mr. Warburton and his accusers, is only less satisfactory, from a public point of view, than this decision, in which the magistrate, by a process of "obvious comment and inevitable inference," establishes that a newspaper has no right to vilify the mother even of a British police officer, but at the same time gives a wide berth to all the questions in the case that challenged the exercise of a certain amount of perception and judicial courage.

THE latest donation to the Homeless Leper Fund, that of Rs. 5,000 by the Thakore Saheb of Bhewnugger, is a generous and appropriate recognition of the claim which Bombay has in this matter upon the Mofussil and the Native States. It has been rightly insisted upon from the first that though Bombay has many lepers in its midst, a very large proportion of them are from up-country, and if anything corresponding to the law of local chargeability which prevails in England were in operation here a large part of the burden would be borne by the districts from which these outsiders come. The Maharajah has equitably and generously recognized the fact, and we hope that his example will be followed by some of his brother Chiefs.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Mirzapore, with the inward English mails, is expected to arrive at Bombay about 11 p.m. on Monday.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, Dr. Viegas proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to lay down the line of a proposed road through Cavel Street from Girgaum Road to Kalbadavie Street, and to acquire properties required for the construction of the road at Rs. 4,17,006. In support of his motion he remarked that this was a densely populated locality and the insanitary condition of the neighbourhood would be greatly improved by the new road. On the motion of Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, however, an amendment was carried to the effect that the consideration of the subject be deferred till the budget estimates for the next year were brought before the Corporation.

THE Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon considered the resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding to the Corporation the revised estimate of the Tansa water works, amounting to Rs. 4,47,00,000. Sir Henry Morland moved that the revised estimate be sanctioned, and the Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded, remarking that while they all regretted the unforeseen circumstances, they could not help themselves. Dr. Cowasjee was of opinion that they could not sanction the expenditure until they got a recommendation from the Standing Committee to that effect, and Dr. Khory moved an amendment that it be referred back to the Standing Committee for reconsideration. Dr. Balchandra thereupon remarked that it was evident the Standing Committee did not like to recommend the sanctioning of such a large excess, and proposed it should be referred to a committee of the Corporation. The Municipal Commissioner said there was nothing further to consider and report upon, and they could not help themselves but sanction the amount. To refer it to a committee would only perhaps delay an all-important work. At this point the debate was adjourned till the next meeting of the Corporation.

MR. PESTONJEE MANECKJEE KANGA, who was the only successful candidate at the recent Solicitors' examination was sworn in as an attorney of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley, on the 9th instant. We understand that he joins the well-known firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen as an assistant.

THE Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis's appointment as Archdeacon of Bombay dates from October 4th last.

MR. F. L. LATHAM, Advocate General of Bombay, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. C. E. FROST, C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MRS. PECHEY-PHIPSON, M D., First Physician, Cama Hospital, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

MR. H. F. SILCOCK, C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent for the Surgana State during the absence of Mr. J. R. Middleton.

DR. ANDERSON, Civil Surgeon of Aden, has been granted a month's extension of leave.

DURING the absence of Mr. J. C. Pottinger, Mr. D. George will act as Executive Engineer of Ahmednagar.

THE Rev. C. A. Gillmore, Chaplain of Karachi, has been granted six weeks' privilege leave.

A PRIVATE telegram from Goa states that Senhor Antonio Ennes has been appointed Minister of Marine, and Senhor Thomas Ribeiro Minister for the Public Works Department. The telegram adds that the election of the deputy is believed to have been suspended for the present.

IT is not often that the Marwari comes under the lash for offending. The other day, a sowcar named Suvahoe Mull was placed before the District Magistrate, Bangalore, charged with receiving stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen. It was proved that the property had been stolen, and that the prisoner had received the property in pledge. Colonel Magrath sentenced the sowcar to be flogged 25 stripes, a sentence which seems to have surprised the prisoner and the fraternity of which he is an ornament.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Euphrates sailed to-day from Portsmouth for Bombay.

VISITORS TO INDIA.

Sir Samuel and Lady Baker sail in the s. s. Arcadia for India, where they intend to spend the winter.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKES.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 15.

Constant disturbances are taking place among the men on strike in Australia, and especially among the miners.

Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, speaking in the Sydney Parliament, said that the strikes were as disastrous to the Colony as a bombardment would be, and that the country would suffer less at the hands of an enemy.

THE AFRICAN CONVENTION.

LISBON, Oct. 15.

General d'Abreu, the new Premier, addressing the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies to-day, said the Government were unable to recommend the adoption of the African Convention with England, but are willing to accept it in an amended form. He added that unless the gunboat incident that had lately taken place on the Zambesi River was explained in a satisfactory manner the difficulty of a settlement was likely to be aggravated.

THE ESCAPE OF MESSRS. O'BRIEN AND DILLON.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon have been at sea in a private yacht since Thursday last, and landed at Cherbourg yesterday, from which place they proceeded to Paris.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

The Treasury to-day purchased two hundred and seventy-five thousand ounces of Silver at 109·59 to 109·69.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

NAPLES, Oct., 16.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava paid a visit here to Signor Crispi yesterday when the most cordial assurances were exchanged. The result of the interview shows that the *entente* between the two nations is unclouded.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

The largest hotel in Syracuse (New York) has been burned down. The scene at the fire was a most horrible one as the inmates in many cases were unable to escape and twenty-five perished in the flames.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, with the outward English mails of the 3rd inst., left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m. to-day.

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,)

POONA, Oct. 16.

Matches III. and IV. of the Volunteer Rifle Meeting were closed to day. Match III. was open to all comers, and to-day, being practically a holiday for the troops, a large number of competitors put in their appearance. All the regiments in Poona, both European and Native, were well represented, and the competition was rather keen. The highest score made in this match is 33 out of a possible 40. Three competitors have made this score, namely, Color Sergeant Mawhood, Lance-Corporal Carvalho, and Jemadar Sakmiter of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. Quarter-master Sergeant Mcdonnell, of the Poona Volunteers, has made 32. Four competitors have made 31 points, each, namely, Naik ttmeter, of the 10th Regiment; LanceCorporal King, of the Royal Fusiliers; Sergeant Turner of the Worcestershire Regiment; and Subedar Veerasawmy, of the 10th Regiment. About seventy competitors in all entered. Regarding Match IV. a few remarks may also be made. The highest aggregate scores are those by Volunteer T. Clarke and Volunteer J. Hudson, who put up 68 points each. The former made 18 out of 20 at 150 yards; 17 out of 20 at 250 yards; 33 out of 40 at 300 yards; and the latter made 19, 18, and 31 respectively.—Lance Corporal Carvalho, Color Sergeant Mawhood, and Volunteer S. C. De Souza made 67 points each; Volunteers Green and Russell, 63 points each, at 150 yards range. Volunteer De Souza and Lance Corporal Wheatley made 19 at 250 yards range. Color Sergeant Mawhood's 36 is the best score, at 300 yards, and Volunteer Green comes second with 34 points.

RETIREMENT FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

Mr. W. G. Rice, Burma Commission, has sent an application to retire from the Civil Service.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. H. W. Bliss, Madras Board of Revenue, joins the Legislative Council as an additional member.

DEPUTY SECRETARY, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Leslie Porter will officiate as Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, from 1st January during Mr. Macpherson's absence on leave.

THE SANITATION OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of Madras arrives here to-morrow, and will make enquiries into the insanitary state of the drains near Fort St. George and of the casuarina plantations established along the sea-face in recent years to mask the Fort, but which the public condemn as a nuisance.

THE 4TH MADRAS PIONEERS.

A wing of the 4th Madras Pioneers will shortly leave Madras for the Chin country to make roads.

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 3.

I did not mention the doings of the Imperial British East African Company in my last letter, as I deemed the news from their sphere of action of sufficient importance to deserve special notice.

The first sod of the new railway was turned by Mrs. Euan-Smith on they 23rd August, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic gathering, consisting of Colonel Euan-Smith and the members of the Consular Department from Zanzibar, Vice-Admiral Fremantle, and the officers of the British fleet, and Sir Francis de Winton, and other representatives of the I. B. E. A. Co. After the ceremony of formally declaring the railway opened, a few rails were hurriedly laid down; and upon them a truck was pushed to and fro, carrying Mrs. Euan-Smith and a few other passengers, and the bidding was very keen to obtain the first ride on the Mombassa-Nyanza Railway. In the meantime tables had been laid for luncheon in a large shed erected for the occasion; and the company adjourned to discuss the good things provided by the Administrator General. The company's steamer Henry Wright had made a special trip to Zanzibar to procure ice, and of this necessary adjunct to a banquet in the tropics there was no stint, whilst the champagne, to use an expressive vulgarism, flowed like water; and if the success of the enterprise is commensurate with the enthusiasm with which it was toasted, the shareholders of the I. B. E. A. Co. will reap a rich harvest in the future. A most enjoyable picnic (for to most of the guests the entertainment appeared as such) was brought to a conclusion by speeches from Colonel Euan-Smith, Admiral Fremantle, and Sir Francis de Winton; after which the Consul General and Mrs. Euan-Smith returned on board the flag-ship, as affairs of State demanded the presence of her Majesty's representative at Zanzibar. The fleet anchored in Port Reitz consisted of the British men-of-war "Boadicea," "Brisk," "Cossack," "Pigeon," "Conquest" and "Somali," and the German gun-boat "Schwalbe;" and the same evening the whole of the ships took their departure, the "Boadicea," "Cossack," and "Somali" for Zanzibar, and the other British ships to cruising stations around Pemba. The German ship accompanied the British Admiral to Zanzibar, and they arrived here the following day. Since then the work of laying down rails has been going steadily forward; but there seems to be a lack of coolie labour. A great number of Europeans go to Mombassa from various parts in the expectation of obtaining employment, but the majority of them have to go away disappointed: there are already quite as many Europeans as can be kept constantly employed. If, however, anyone with a capacity for taking sub-contracts were to land at Mombassa, with a couple of hundred first-class coolies, I have no doubt that he would make a good thing of it.

Referring to the importation of Indian labour, it is satisfactory to note that the Bombay coolies and the Punjab sepoys have enjoyed excellent health since their arrival, and seem eminently fitted for the climate; whereas the Soudanese troops, landed about the same time, and whose soldierly bearing and excellence of physique excited comment, have been dying off like rotten sheep. In fact, the state of the health of the Soudanese has been so bad that a large caravan, which started into the interior a month ago, under Captain Lugard and Mr. Wilson, has been unable to proceed: Captain Lugard has lost so many by death that he has been obliged to encamp within a week's march of Mombassa, and wait for reinforcements, which are being sent forward under Captain Williams, the commander of the Soudanese.

Sir Francis de Winton, who has been lately gazetted to the rank of Major-General, has been on a tour of inspection of the company's possessions along the Coast. He first marched down to Vanga, the company's southernmost port, near the island of Wasin, and then proceeded northwards in the steamer Henry Wright. After visiting Melindi and Kilifi, he left the steamer at the latter port, and marched overland to Mombassa, where he arrived a few days ago.

After an absence of fifteen months from Mombassa the large caravan, headed by Mr. Jackson, returned to that place on September 3, bringing delegates from M'wanga, the Christian King of Uganda, and from Wakoli, the principal Chief of the Busoga country. Unfortunately, the Busoga Chief, who was the *Katikiro*, or second in importance to Wakoli himself, died from a rupture of the bowels a few days after reaching Mombassa: he was buried at English Point with military honours, Sir Francis de Winton and the principal employes of the company attending the funeral. Though the death of this Chief is greatly to be regretted, it will have no baneful influence on the relations between the I B. E. A. Company and the country he represented, as treaties were ratified between Mr. Jackson, on behalf of the company, and Wakoli himself; and the *Katikiro* accompanied the caravan merely to receive an introduction to the first representative of the powerful company under which his country had accepted protection. The *Katikiro* was, moreover, the "blood-brother" of Mr. Martin, one of the Europeans, with Mr. Jackson's caravan, and, before his death he embraced Mr. Martin, after taking farewell leave of all his own people —the Chief had thirty followers with him, and he leaves besides fourteen wives to mourn his loss.

The Uganda delegates, on the other hand, had come for the purpose of making treaties with the Administrator-General himself, Mr. Jackson and King M'wanga not being able to come to a definite understanding concerning the terms of the treaty. M'wanga was anxious to accept the protection of the company; but he would not agree to a single clause by which the company could reap profit from the alliance, and as Mr. Jackson was not empowered to modify the general terms of the company's treaties, it was decided that a delegate from the King should return with Mr. Jackson, who would leave a European and part of his caravan as hostages of the good faith of the company. But here a difficulty arose —the Christian population of Uganda was Protestant and Roman Catholic in about equal numbers, and so jealous was each sect of the other that neither one would sanction a representative of the opposite religion; and, finally, it was agreed that Samuel, a Protestant, and Sengegi, a Roman Catholic, both related to the reigning family, should accompany Mr. Jackson, each taking thirty followers with him. Mr. Jackson, on his part, left Mr. Gedge, with thirty-five men, including headmen, porters, and *askaris*, as hostages with M'wanga; and after many annoying delays, left Uganda on May 14.

These Christian Princes and their followers were a sore trouble to Mr. Jackson on his march down, refusing to carry their fair share of food, and only carrying gourds of water across desert places upon compulsion. They were only told to carry sufficient food and water for their own consumption; but this they flatly refused to do. However, Mr. Martin hit upon a plan to bring them to their senses: prior to a long march over a waterless desert they were warned that they would have to go eighteen hours before coming to water again, and that if they did not carry their own water they must go without. And go without they did, though the sight of their misery almost made Mr. Jackson relent; but after that, they had no difficulty in getting the Uganda people to carry their allotted burdens.

On arriving at Mombassa, Samuel and Sengegi were presented to Major-General Sir Francis de Winton, who afterwards sent them to Zanzibar for presentation to the Consul-General. The results of these interviews have not been made public, and I am not in a position to say if treaties have been made with Uganda or not; but, if Samuel and Sengegi are types of their countrymen and co-religionists, I should say the company would gain little by alliance with them. They are certainly most discouraging examples of the effects of Missionary labour, and, instead of renouncing, they seem to have fostered, feelings of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness.

Whatever may result from the visit of these worthies to Mombassa and Zanzibar, they have to be sent back to Uganda, before Gedge and his small party can leave that country; and Mr. Martin will shortly set out with a caravan, taking with him the Uganda Princes and their followers.

So far I have only referred to the return journey of Mr. Jackson's caravan; but a short account of his march to Uganda will, I think, be of interest to your readers. The caravan, after several ineffectual attempts to get fairly under way, eventually left Mombassa in June of last year. The Europeans of the party were Messrs. Jackson, Gedge, and Martin and Dr. Mackinnon, and the head-men, porters, and *askaris* (native soldiers), numbered close upon three hundred. The caravan was well supplied with brass and iron wire glass beads and cloth, all of which constitute the currency of the interior; and there was no lack of ammunition for hunting and, if needs be, fighting purposes. Great precautions were taken by the leaders when approaching the forest of Kikenju, as the surrounding country is inhabited by a race which appear to be a cross between the Masai and Wakomba, and which Thompson, in his "Through Masai-land," alluded to as blood-thirsty and ferocious. Count Telechi also referred to fierce fights with these people, and so Mr. Jackson and his comrades anticipated tough work with them. They were, however, agreeably disappointed, and though they were five days crossing the country of this tribe, they had no trouble whatever, beyond one attempt at stealing; whilst the country itself is rich and fertile. The forest of Kikenju was entered on the 10th August, and the scenery became grandly sublime, the eye resting upon every variety of orchid, fern, and moss. As would naturally be expected the climate was the reverse of dry, and for twelve days the caravan toiled along under incessant rain, having at times to descend gorges so steep and so slippery that donkeys had to be unloaded before they could go down in safety. Mianzini was reached on 22nd August, and here the caravan halted for nineteen days, sending out parties to the surrounding villages to buy food; and it was not till 10th September that Mr. Jackson deemed sufficient food had been collected to warrant his proceeding, as he had to cross a wide expanse of country in which food would not be procurable. Guides were procured to point out the route over the Mountain of Mau, which is nine thousand feet above the level of the sea, and about three thousand five hundred above the plain. On the summit of Mau the porters suffered much from cold, and all were glad to descend the western slope to the plains again, when more forest land was met with, and the guides left, having fulfilled their contract to pilot the caravan over Mau. For two days the party wandered in the forest without being able to discover any track, and the Wanderobo, or elephant-hunters, refused to guide them; but at the expiration of that time several Wanderobo were seized and put in the chain gang, and were told they would be released when they reached Sotik. I suppose the captive elephant-hunters thought "needs must when Mr. Jackson drives," and they conducted the caravan to Sotik in six days. This district is inhabited by an offshoot of the Masai, whom the men exactly resemble in appearance, dress, and arms; but the women wear only a loin cloth and leave the upper part of the body bare, whilst young girls of twelve and fourteen go about *in puris naturalibus*. The Sotik people are a bad lot, and two stragglers of the caravan were cut off and killed, and their loads (one consisting of a small steel chain, the most valuable article of commerce) were stolen. For this outrage Mr. Jackson raided the country and eventually marched westward with a herd of 170 bullocks and 1,600 sheep and goats, and this immense herd caused them to be menaced by several different tribes, including the Lumbwa, the Binganeza, and the people of Lower Kavirondo; but so strong was the caravan and so great the vigilance exercised that none ventured upon an actual attack, contenting themselves with hovering about the camp, and cutting off stragglers. Five porters were lost in this way. Sonndu (or Qua-Sonndu in Thompson's map) wa reached on 7th November, and here Mr. Jackson found letters from M'wanga, the King of Uganda, imploring assistance. Mr. Jackson wrote to M'wanga requesting information as to the reason of assistance being required; but when the answer arrived on 10th December, it was deemed so vague and unsatisfactory that Mr. Jackson gave up, for the time, the idea of going to Uganda and went north instead in search of ivory. Nearly three months afterwards the caravan arrived back at Qua-Sonndu, and then Mr. Jackson received news which made him push onward to Uganda at once. During his absence Dr. Peters had arrived at Qua-Sonndu, and, with his well-known display of high principle, had opened several letters addressed to Mr. Jackson; and had afterwards gone on to Uganda, representing himself there, and to the Chiefs he met on the way, to be an advance guard of Mr. Jackson's caravan. Consequently, he was well received at Uganda, and this is the way Dr. Peters, according to a statement since made by him "did more with fifteen men than Stanley did with three thousand." Mr. Jackson immediately sent on a messenger to M'wanga telling him of Peters' perfidy, and requesting M'wanga to detain him until the arrival of the caravan; but the cunning Peters had no desire to force his company on Mr. Jackson, and he left Uganda long before Mr. Jackson's arrival, bearing off with him several treaties which he had fraudulently obtained on behalf of the German East African Company. Fortunately the excellent understanding between Germany and England has rendered Dr. Peters' strategy futile, but none the less he has reason to chuckle about his achievement: his African career points to the moral that a man, to be a successful African explorer, must leave his principles behind him, if he is possessed of any.

M'wanga, the King of Uganda, is described as a puppet in the hands of the French priests, without whose advice he will do nothing; and to their machinations is due the failure to obtain the signature of M'wanga to the I. B. E. A. treaty.

On the other hand, Wakoli, the Chief of Busoga, though a heathen, is spoken of as an excellent example of the noble savage. He received the leaders of the caravan most kindly, provided food for the whole of Mr. Jackson's people as long as they remained in his territory, cordially agreed to and signed treaties with the company, and was made a "blood-brother" with Mr. Jackson himself.

This rite of "blood-brotherhood," to which I have before made allusion, is held most sacred by all the tribes of Central Africa. It consists in blood being drawn from the right upper arm of each "brother" and injected into the wound of the other, from which his blood has been drawn; and its tie is more binding to the savage mind than any upon earth, a "blood-brother" is nearer to the savage heart than a father or a son. Seen in this light it will not be thought curious that the dying *Katikiro* of Busoga should embrace his "blood-brother," Martin, taking leave of his own flesh and blood.

VISIT OF SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS TO BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, accompanied by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, will arrive at 6-30 a.m. (Bombay time), at the Victoria Terminus. A guard of honor of 100 rank and file, with band and regimental colors, furnished by the 21st Bombay Infantry, will parade on the platform of the railway station in review order, to receive His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Commanding officers and heads of departments will attend. Summer clothing (review order) to be worn by all ranks. The authorized salutes will be fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief in India and Bombay. At 2-15 p.m. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will make an inspection of the sea forts, commencing at Middle Ground Fort, where he will be met by the Brigadier-General and staff, Colonel on the staff R. A. and C. R. A. and their staffs, and the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences. Dress—drill order (white). The island fort batteries to be manned. The officer commanding R.A. will arrange for practice from the Oyster Rock battery. During the stay of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, the following guards and orderlies are to be furnished His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India at the (residence of Captain Hext, C.I.E., A.-D.-C., Royal Navy, Director of Indian Marine):—Guard —1 havildar, 1 naik, and 12 privates, 1-4th Bombay Rifles. Orderlies—1 naik and 8 privates, 1-4th Bombay Rifles. The officer commanding 1-4th Bombay Rifles will supply the tent and indent for the necessary furniture for the guard.

◆

A model of the Eiffel Tower, a Paris correspondent says, has been erected by a farmer of St. Helaire in the Meuse, as a monument over the grave of his parents. It is 25ft. high, and is surmounted by a cross. There is a statue of St. Joseph on the first platform, and the names of the departed relatives are engraved on slabs fastened to the four shafts.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

Her Majesty's troopship Crocodile, Commander Orford Churchill, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Portsmosth, which port she left on the 17th ultimo, and called at Queenstown on the 19th, Malta on the 28th, Port Said on the 2nd October, and Suez on the 5th. She brought 50 officers, 7 ladies, one child, 1,089 rank and file, 44 women, and 38 children, During her voyage between Queenstown and Gibraltar, she experienced heavy gale of wind, washing away a boat and the starboard accommodation-ladder. Also a wire hawser got round the screw in the Suez Canal. After leaving Gibraltar she expercenced fine weather. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

From Portsmouth.

Major W E Hilliard, 2nd York L I
Major W E M Rough, 7th Dra Gds
Major and Mrs J M E Waddy, 2nd Som L I
Major and Mrs H E C Kitchener, 1st Cornwell L I
Surg-Major and Mrs C Seymour and child, Med Staff
Surg and Mrs H L E White, Med Staff
Surg H C Thurston, Med Staff
2nd Lieut R M Green, 1st Rifle Bde
2nd Lieut L H Baldwin, 2nd York L I
2nd Lieut A B Drummond, 2nd North Fus
2nd Lieut G M Morris, 2nd Devon
2nd Lieut E G Wren, 2nd Devon
2nd Lieut W C Harrison, 2nd W York
2nd Lieut R S Phillips, 2nd York L I
2nd Lieut E H Buckle, 2nd York L I
2nd Lieut A J Laison, 4th K Rifle Corps
2nd Lieut G H Provost, 4th K Rifle Corps
2nd Lieut P T Horton, 1st Conn Rangers
2nd Lieut E B Barrett, 2nd R D Fus
2nd Lieut F G C Ross, 2nd Devon
2nd Lieut M Stainforth, 2nd Devon
2nd Lieut E P C Purchas, 2nd W York
Mr and Mrs R de M Rudolph War Office Staff
Revd R F Collins, Ecclesiastical Dept
Lieut Swanstor, Bo Cavalry
Capt A W B Gordon
Mrs Capt E J Modley, Bengal Staff Corps

From Queenstown.

Maj H B A Bewicke
Capt T J Pink, 2nd R W Surrey
Capt R M de Berry, 2nd R J Fusi
Capt E Wilkie, 2nd Worcester
Lieut Combe, 2nd S Rifles
Lieut A N S Lowin, 2nd D C L Inf
Lieut and Mrs J H Gwynne, 2nd R W Fus
Lieut H J G Lambe, 2nd D C L Inf
Lieut A G B Smith, 2nd R Scotts Fus
Lieut W C Hall, 2nd R W Fus
Lieut P R Robertson, 2nd Scotts Rifles
Lieut J A E Macbean, 2nd R Fus
Lt R T Griffith, 2nd Bedford
2nd Lieut L Tretlowy, 2nd D C L Infy
2nd Lieut C G E Evans, R Warwick
2nd Lieut A O Lash, 2nd Manchester
2nd Lieut C E Willes, 2nd Rl W Fus
2nd Lieut J G S Maclare, 2nd Manchester
2nd Lieut J Rynd, 2nd Manchester
2nd Lieut J E Martin, R Warwick
2nd Lieut E T Carwithen, 2nd Scotts Bord
2nd Lieut W M Kennedy, 2nd R I Fus
2nd Lieut E L Laurenson Con Rangers

From Malta.

Major L D P Penny Okedin, 4th K R Rifles
Lieut Copebend, R Wes Surrey

REASONING IN A CIRCLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A few days ago public attention was called to a recent ruling of the Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, from which it was inferred that the law has a peculiar reading of its own of the English language. An examination of the same case of appeal against the taxation of a vehicle not used leads to the no less startling conclusion that the law has also a peculiar logic of its own, one feature of which is that the process called reasoning in a circle is valid reasoning. After ruling that the specification "vehicles drawn by horses" is inclusive of "vehicles not drawn but capable of being drawn by horses," and consequently that the latter class of vehicles is liable to the tax imposed upon the former class of vehicles by Section 180 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Judge proceeded to remark that "otherwise the exemptions in Sections 181 (*g*) and 183 of the Act would be unmeaning." Here the word otherwise, coming as it does in the sentence immediately following the ruling, must be equivalent to the hypothetical condition—if the tax were not leviable upon the class of vehicles not drawn but capable of being drawn by horses; and Sections 181 (*g*) and 183 of the Act declare that the tax is not leviable upon vehicles kept for sale merely, nor upon vehicles that have been under repair or standing at a carriage-maker's for the whole of a quarter; also it is in these sections only that the Act deals with vehicles belonging exclusively to the class of vehicles not drawn but capable of being drawn by horses. Two distinct meanings may be attributed to the word exemptions, but neither of them consistently adhered to, bears out the Judge's statement. First, it may mean simply exemptions from taxation, when the Judge's statement may be written—if the tax were not leviable upon the class of vehicles not drawn but capable of being drawn by horses, then the exemptions from taxation provided for in Sections 181 (*g*) and 183 are unmeaning. But surely what is intended is that they are superfluous and not unmeaning, seeing that exemption from taxation attaches, by hypothesis, to the whole class of vehicles to which those of Sections 181 (*g*) and 183 belong. Secondly, the word exemptions may mean exemptions from the rule, of non-liability to taxation, that applies, by hypothesis, to the whole class of vehicles not drawn but capable of being drawn by horses; and in this case the Judge's statement may be written—if the tax were not leviable upon the class of vehicles not drawn but capable of being drawn by horses, then the exemptions from this rule of the vehicles of Sections 181 (*g*) and 183 are unmeaning. But what is really unmeaning, or rather contradictory, is the description of the provisions of Sections 181 (*g*) and 183 as exemptions from the application of the rule, instead of as cases embraced by the rule. Setting aside, however, the hypothesis involved in the Judge's word "otherwise," and making the big assumption —which, by the way, there is nothing in the Act to justify — that the provisions of Sections 181 (*g*) and 183 are exceptional to the general rule that applies to the class of vehicles not drawn, but capable of being drawn by horses, it follows, at once, that the rule must be that the tax is leviable on that class of vehicles. The conclusion is involved, however, in the assumption that the particular cases are exceptional to the rule, and if that assumption be not made, it is then necessary —(1) to begin with the rule, (2) to note that the cases of sections 181 (*g*) and 183 are exceptional to it, and (3) to infer the rule from the exceptions; but this is reasoning in a circle, and nothing that is not first assumed is got out of it. Can it be possible that the steps of the process that was in the Judge's mind are the following?—(1) That he fails to recognise that a hypothesis is, for the moment, involved in his use of the word otherwise; (2) that he observes that the provisions of Sections 181 (*g*) and 183 are exemptions of the first kind spoken of above; (3) that confounding such exemptions from taxation with exemptions from the application of the rule, he substitutes the latter for the former; and (4) that from the substituted exemptions he infers the rule: if so, it is no less a case of reasoning in a circle than if he had begun at once with the gratuitous assumption that the cases of Sections 181 (*g*) and 183 are exceptional to the rule that applies to the class of vehicles not drawn but capable of being drawn by horses.

The contention of the appellant was—(1) That vehicles not drawn by horses, &c., are distinctly not included in the specifications of Schedule G. of the Act, and are therefore not liable to the tax imposed by Section 180; (2) that in overlooking this fact, and making special provision that the tax should not be leviable on vehicles kept for sale merely or under repair, the Legislature gave the only positive indications that the Act contains of the way in which it was intended that the class of vehicles not drawn but capable of being drawn by horses should be treated; and (3) that these indications are in perfect accord with the rule inferred from Section 180: and whatever may be said about the fallibility of this argument, as an argument in law, the logic of it holds together in a very different manner from that of the Judge's argument in sustentation of the opposite conclusion. In closing this letter I would remark that the subject of it might be mistaken for a school exercise, were it not that the serious and practical matter of the making of law otherwise than by act of the Legislature is at the root of it.—Yours, &c.,

CRITIC.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation by the Honourable Mr. A. McHinch of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr A. McHinch having resigned his seat in the Council of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, his Excellency the Governor, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, Section 32, has been pleased to nominate Rao Bahadur Oodharam Mulchand to be an Additional Member of the said Council for the remainder of the term for which the Honourable Mr. A. McHinch was nominated.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, Section 29, has been pleased to nominate Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

The following report by the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, has been sent in to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Simla, and dated Poona, 14th October, 1890:—

Sir,—In continuation of the cotton forecast telegram, dated 16th August last, I have the honor to forward in manuscript, agreeably to the instructions contained in the Government of India's circular No. 24-3L 28A, dated 15th August last, a summary showing the corrected area and the condition of the cotton crop of the early districts of the Deccan, and to inform you that information regarding the late districts of Gujerat, Karnatak, and Sindh has this day been communicated by wire.

Second Cotton Forecast for early Districts of the Deccan only. Estimates generally up to the 5th October.

The appended statement shows the corrected area figures for the different districts and the states of the Deccan.

The total area under cotton is returned at 12½ lakh acres, that is 28 per cent. above the average and 13 per cent. above that of the last year. The increase is general, except in the insignificant cotton tracts in the south-east, where the absence of early sowing rain prevented a few thousand acres from being brought under cotton crop. The chief causes of increase, as already noticed in the preliminary forecast were the timely sowing rain and the high prices and large demand for export of last year.

Khandesh.—Area 11½ lakh acres or more than 91 per cent. of the total area, is both above average, and that of the last year by 28 and 13 per cent. respectively. The rain for sowing was timely and caused a considerable increase in area. The prospects were excellent till the middle of August, but subsequent break was injuriously prolonged, and standing crop withered and was blighted in places. On more than 2,000 acres cotton was replaced by other crops. The opportune fall of *uttara* in the second week of September, however, revived the crop, and washed the blight. *Hast* showers at the end of September fairly heavy in East Khandesh, and light in West Khandesh, have much benefited the crop. Still a good shower or two are desirable, especially in West Khandesh. The crop is in bolls and flowers and pickings reported from two talukas. Condition good in some, and fair in other talukas.

These remarks apply in general to Nasik and Ahmednagar. In Nasik the area, 33,000 acres is almost doubled, and the Ahmednagar area, 64,000 acres, though slightly above that of the last year, is by 66 per cent. above the average. In Ahmeduagar, though the break was not very long, about 700 acres had to be re-sown with other crops. From Nasik the condition of the crop is reported to be only fair, while in Ahmadnagar the late rains have much improved the crop and the condition is reported to be good.

In the South Deccan, Poona, Satara, Sholapur and the States where cotton is grown to a small extent, the area has increased over last year by about 21 per cent. in Satara; elsewhere it has largely fallen, owing to absence of timely sowing rain. Condition is reported to be from fair to good.

SECOND COTTON FORECAST FOR EARLY DISTRICTS.

District or Native State.	Total acreage.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. in 1890-91 over or below.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	Average 5 years ending 1889-90.	1889-90.	Average.
Deccan—					
Khandesh	1,146,470	1,012,738	892,851	+13·20	+28·40
Nasik..........	32,952	16,549	15,629	+99·11	+110·83
Ahmadnagar..	64,456	63,427	38,747	+ 1·62	+66·35
Poona	182	890	2,662	—79·55	—93·16
Sholapur	2,632	8,145	11,767	—67·68	—77·63
Satara	7,343	6,041	11,019	+21·55	— 3·36
Total....	1,254,035	1,107,790	972,675	+13·20	+28·93
Native States—					—34·47
Satara Jaghirs.	4,956	5,356	7,563	— 7·46	—75·97
Akalkot	349	1,206	1,451	—71·06	
Total....	5,305	6,562	9,014	—19·15	—41·14
Grand Total ..	1,259,340	1,114,352	981,689	+13·01	+28·28

Telegram.

First Cotton Forecast for the late Districts of Gujerat, Karnatak and Sindh and Native States. Estimates up to 5th October.

Gujerat.—Area 7½ lakh acres or 8 per cent. above the average, and 13 per cent above that of corresponding forecast of last year.

Ahmedabad 3½; Broach 3, and Surat about 1 lakh acres. Except in Surat, where excessively heavy early rains caused a slight fall in area, increase is general and due to good sowing rain and to last year's crop and prices. In Ahmedabad, owing to irregular rainfall, prospects variously reported from good to fair. In Broach prospects are good, but more rain is desirable in places. In Surat sowings and re-sowings continued unusually late, the early-sown crops being washed away and replaced; condition from good to fair.

Gujarat States.—Reported area 15¼ lakh acres. Returns for Kathiawar incomplete. Baroda 4¼ lakh acres, considerable decrease. Cutch 1¾ lakh acres, considerable increase, condition from good to fatr.

Karnatak.—Sowings incomplete owing to lateness of rain. Area already sown 7 lakh acres or 18 per cent. above that of corresponding forecast of last year, but 27 per cent. below average. Belgaum 1, Bijapur 3, and Dharwar 3¼ lakh acres, more rain is desirable; especially in Belgaum and Dharwar, where the condition is fair.

Karnatak States.—Area 1½ lakh acres, except in Sangli, where sowing rain is reported to be good, decrease is general, and is attributed to want of rain. In Mudhol sowing just begun, and elsewhere in progress. Information incomplete and condition fair.

Sind.—Area, 1 lakh. Hyderabad ¾ lakh. Slight decrease due to unsteady inundation; slight injury from locust reported from Hyderabad; condition on the whole good.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Mirzapore, with English mails of the 3rd inst, left Aden on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock, and may be expected here on Monday night, her lateness being consequent to a delay of thirty hours by a block in the Suez Canal. The Mirzapore left London on the 25th ult., and Brindisi, October 5, bringing the following passengers:—

From London.

Mrs. Granville Walton, infant, and ayah.
Mrs F C Hill, infant, and ayah
Mr L M Thornton
Mrs E and Miss Rose
Miss Maddock
Mr Chalk
Mrs Branson and infant
Mr and Mrs W B Wright and two infants
Mr and Mrs Hiscocks and infant
Lieut W O M and Mrs Mosse
Mr and Mrs Holder and three children
Mr and Mrs Tumber and infant
Mrs Cornwall
Mr T Ingham
Mr and Mrs P B Milsom
Mr and Mrs Parker and two children
Mr and Mrs G B Petter, and three children
Mr E Hand
Mr and Mrs McNair
Mrs W Scott
Miss Percy Smith
Two Misses Dyson
Mr W Francis
Mrs Harwood and infant
Miss M Mills
Miss M Ingham
Mr R K Hair
Mr J M Heyn
Capt Farrell and Mrs Farrell, two infants and nurse
Mr Swales
Mr M Wells
Mr Martin
Miss Scorgie
Miss Petter
Mrs and Miss Thuiller
Mr P Knox Thomas
Mr J Mitchell
Mrs Owen
Mr F Harding

From Venice.—Mr B Holland.

From Brindisi.

Mr T Benson
Capt Stockley
Major G Hildebrand
Sir J Edge
Major Cole
Col Little
Mr F Hulton
Col and Mrs Kilgour
Mr G Langworthy
Mr J M Wrench
Mr and Mrs Ross Alston
Mr W Reynolds
Mrs and Miss Merrill
Mr H P Burt
Mr J Duncan
Mrs Duncan
Mrs McGaw
Mr R Castle
Rev W L Kelly
Mr M Gibb
Mr Digby Davies
Major W Loch
Col C H Plowden
Col Hart
Mr C E Muriel
Mr J C Godley
Mr L Mackay
Mr P G Molitus,
Mr T Summers
Mr C Wakefield
Mr C Lycett
Mr T Barnett
Mr F Whitney
Mrs Muriel
Mr S Hogarth
Prof Robertson
Rev and Mrs C W Lay
Rev and Mrs Jeffreys
Hon Justice Douglas Straight
Mrs Straight
Mr Wellesley C Bailey
Mrs Murray Graham
Col and Mrs D W K Barr
Mr L Hare
Major Brunker
Mrs Joseph Kennedy
Mr Hassell
Capt A G Johnson
Mr D Condamine.

For Madras (via Bombay.)

From London.

Miss Mesham
Mrs Jones-Parry

From Brindisi.

Mr J Matheson
Mr H D Taylor
Mr [illegible] Mildred

For Yokohama (via Bombay.)
From Brindisi.—Mr Lo[illegible] Wallace.

For Melbourne (via Bombay.)
From Brindisi.—Mr Michie.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Friday, October 17.—Eve of Saint Luke the Evangelist.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Saturday, October 18.—Festival of Saint Luke.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kavasji Pestonji, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Maneksdah J. Taleyarkhan, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, the Hon'ble Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Rastamji Naservanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Acoacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

PROPOSED NEW ROAD THROUGH CAVEL STREET.

The Corporation considered letter, dated 30th August, 1890, from the Commissioner, forwarding with reference to the Corporation resolutions, dated 19th September, 1889, and 24th July, 1890, plan showing the proposed 40-feet road through Cavel Street from Girgaum Road to Kalbadavie Street; as also the proposed 24-feet road in the same direction. The cost of acquiring the properties and of the construction of road was estimated for the 40-feet road at Rs. 4,17,006, and for the 24-feet road Rs. 2,69,053.

Dr. Viegas purposed that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to lay down the line of the road, and to acquire properties required for the construction of the road at Rs. 4,17,006. He said that Cavel Street was a densely-populated locality, and was badly in want of a road. The present insanitary condition of the street would be greatly improved if the locality were opened up on both sides and free ventilation allowed. The street, if it could be called a street, was narrow at one end, so much so that two people could hardly pass abreast of each other, and was a maze full of windings and turnings at the other. Should one of the houses in the street be on fire, it would be impossible to take a fire-steamer into it. The district was one of the slums of Bombay. It was water-logged, because there was no outlet for the rain-water, and it was no wonder, therefore, that it was a hot-bed of fever, dysentery, and such other diseases, which were due to dampness of the soil.

Mr. Anandrao Narayen Wassoodev seconded the proposition.

Mr. N. B. Suntook, in support of the proposition, said that the street was more like a labyrinth or maze, and he knew that he at one time required a guide to find his way out of it. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee remarked that it was impossible to go into the street when it was raining heavily, as there was always water on the road ankle-deep, and it generally took about a week to dry. The drying up process, as they all knew, was productive of remittent and other fevers. There was always a heavy mortality from fever in that district.

Mr. Duxbury, who spoke against the motion, was of opinion that when a new road was constructed in the locality the owners of property in its neighbourhood would be considerably benefited, and it was, therefore, but fair and proper that they should be called upon to pay for the frontages, or in some way or other supply funds so as to enable the Municipality to construct the road. (Hear, hear.) He really could not see his way to recommend the Corporation to sanction such a large sum as four lakhs of rupees for the improvement of properties situated in the locality. (Hear, hear.) Let the owners of properties do all they could to improve the street, and the Municipality would be too glad to render them such assistance as was in their power to do.

The Municipal Commissioner had not the slightest doubt in his mind of the immense importance of the road. The only question for the Corporation to consider was whether they ought or ought not to spend the estimated amount on the construction of the road. He believed it was the intention of the mover of the resolution that the road should be 24-feet wide, but as he (the Commissioner) had pointed out on a former occasion that the width would be an illegal one under the provisions of the Act. The road was meant for carriage traffic, and therefore such a road could not be less than 40 feet wide. As he had already informed the Corporation in the opinion of the Engineer's Department and in his own opinion the estimates of Rs. 4,17,000 were probably below the mark than above it. Agreeing with what had fallen from Mr. Duxbury, the Municipal Commissioner observed that the road which it was believed would confer benefit on the city at large primarily, would also benefit the actual frontage owners. It seemed to him monstrous that the entire cost of the road should be paid for by the general tax-payers. In London such a principle would not be tolerated for a moment. He however said no reason whatever why the property-owners in Cavel should be treated differently from those whose property had been improved by opening up new roads. Unless the Corporation adopted it as a principle by passing a resolution or by legislation they had no right to say that the owners of properties in Cavel should pay for frontages or in any manner contribute towards the construction of the road.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy opposed the proposition on the ground that the finances of the Corporation would not permit of the embarking into such a large and expensive scheme. He proposed an amendment that the consideration of the subject be deferred till the budget estimates for the next year were brought before the Corporation for discussion.

Dr. Divecha seconded the amendment.

Mr. Muljee and Dr. Khory opposed the grant, for the reason that the cost of the proposed improvement would be too heavy a burden on the finances of the Municipality.

Dr. Viegas having replied, the amendment was put to the vote and carried.

LEPERS AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

Sir Henry Morland moved that the following be recorded:—"Resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 10th September, 1890, passing on to the Corporation Government Resolution with reference to joint letter from Bai Navazbai Rastumjee, Meherbai Khursedji, and Kharsedbai Shapurji, daughters of the late Mr. Rastamji Jamshedji Jijibhai, relative to the removal of lepers from the Ward for Incurables attached to the J. J. Hospital." It appeared very conclusive, Sir Henry said, that Government was behaving very liberally in this matter, and that the Corporation therefore had nothing to complain of.

Mr. Duxbury seconded the motion which was carried.

THE LEPER SANITARIUM.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland the following was recorded:—Resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 16th September, passing on to the Corporation Government Resolution, dated 5th idem, on the subject of Government grant-in-aid towards the cost of the maintenance of a home or sanitarium for the vagrant and homeles lepers in Bombay.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR NATIVE INFANTRY.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the following be recorded:—Memorandum No. 12,035, dated 10th September, 1890, from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the Corporation's resolution No. 1386, dated 24th July 1890, report from the medical officer in charge of the temporary hospital at Grant Road, of (1) the work done and the diseases treated therein, and (2) the cases of epidemic diseases sent there from native regiments, since the opening of the hospital. The Commissioner states that it is proposed to charge five annas a day per head for the treatment of cases from the native infantry regiments.

Dr. Khory seconded the motion.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee asked if they were to maintain this hospital for perhaps two or three men from native infantry regiments, the Corporation should think before doing this.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was only because this hospital was opened they received military patients, but were it closed they would not open it for them.

The motion was carried.

THE COST OF THE TANSA WATER-WORKS.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 24th September, forwarding to the Corporation revised estimate of the Tansa works, amounting to Rs. 1,47,00,000.

Sir Henry Morland moved that the revised estimate as above be sanctioned.

Mr Javerilal U. Yajnik said he would second this motion, but with very great regret. It was very much to be regretted that the excess should have been incurred. The Corporation was given to understand the first estimate would be adhered to, but there was no doubt the increased expense had been due to matters upon which they had no control. It seemed to him those exigencies had to be incurred, and as the work had to be done as far as possible within the required time, he did not see what benefit could be derived from appointing a committee to inquire into the matter.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee rose to a point of order, to the effect that Sir Henry Morland as chairman of the Standing Committee could not move such a motion, asking for the expenditure of such an excess as

Rs. 24,00,000, without the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

Sir Henry Morland said he was at liberty to propose anything in reference to this grant, which the Corporation deemed fit to consider. He did not propose that motion as chairman of the Standing Committee, and Dr. Cowasjee's protest could not prevent him laying his motion before the Corporation as a member of the Corporation.

The President read section of the Act bearing on the matter and said, although it was in his power to rule it out of order, still they could consider whether it should be sent back to the Standing Committee or not.

Dr. Khory proposed it be referred back to the Standing Committee for reconsideration.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy seconded.

Dr. Bhalchandra said it appeared to him the Standing Committee in order to shake the burden off their own shoulders had sent this to the Corporation without any recommendation. He took it they were certainly not willing to show that they were willing or unwilling to recommend the Corporation to sanction this enormous excess. He for one thought they were nervous about it. Under these circumstances, if it was not illegal he would propose that the matter be referred to the consideration of a committee of the Corporation for thorough inquiry and report, the committee to be—Mr. P. M. Mehta (chairman), Mr. Duxbury, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Dr. Blaney, and Mr. Dinshaw E. Vacha.

Sir Henry Morland: How is it possible to get more than you have got here.

The Municipal Commissioner: You cannot very well report.

Mr. N. B. Suntook seconded the amendment.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, speaking on Dr. Bhalchandra's amendment, was of opinion the Corporation was merely wasting time and breath on the matter. The expenditure was inevitable. He regretted the expenditure as they all did, but they could not get out of it.

The Municipal Commissioner was of opinion that the technical difficulty did not exist, and that the Corporation were competent to sanction that without reference back to the Standing Committee. The expenditure, much as they regretted it, had been incurred, and must be sanctioned, and no further consideration could do any good. If they appointed a committee, they might throw it back and delay the completion of this all-important work.

On the motion of Mr. D. E. Vacha, seconded by Dr. Viegas, the Corporation adjourned at this point of the debate, to meet again on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HINDU GIVING IN MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the address of Mrs. Pechey-Phipson to the Hindus is still green in the memory of the public, I think it would not be amiss on my part to trace to the root how the idea of infant marriage takes hold of a Hindu mind. Agreeing as I do with Mrs. Phipson in the main particulars, from her stand-point of physiological examination, I submit she has failed to point her finger to the sorest spot in the history of Hindu domestic life. It will be necessary here to speak of the early training and education, such as it is a Hindu lad or girl receives from his or her cradle to the age of discretion. I shall dismiss the boy with the remark, whatever pernicious education and impressions he might have received by association or otherwise during his childhood, he soon unlearns them or does so partially by coming in contact with Western education and modes of thought. If he is not fortunate enough to have had that education he is afforded food for comparison by coming in contact with the West, as come he must, whatever humble walk of life he may tread. Alas! for the poor girl; from the very time she could prattle she is surrounded by an atmosphere charged with the echoes of celebration of marriages, ornaments, and other festivities, and so on. Let me draw a veil over the teachings and doings of the innocent child, till she is formally betrothed and married. Suffice it to say that the girl is firmly impressed that getting married is simply the Alpha and Omega of her existence. The girl is educated, trained not for womanhood but wifehood. Above all marriage is a sacrament among Hindus, and the male members of the household take good care to hammer *that* into the head of the girl as often as opportunities present themselves. I think I hear some one say women are quite contented. Within the last few years schools for girls have sprung up in different parts of the country, but it is notorious that girls are taken away from schools as soon as they are betrothed; for to keep them in the schools any longer is considered not *respectable*. Even a callous caste-ridden individual, if there is a grain of manhood left in him, cannot fail to see in the girl so abruptly taken away from school, who has but tasted the rudiments of knowledge and has had opportunities of mixing with her sisters of more enlightened castes during school-hours, and so having data for comparison in her own way, of her lot with that of her more favoured sisters, a general thirst for more knowledge, liberty, and better treatment, in short for the emancipation of her oppressed and down-trodden sisters. What sort of progeny could any one expect from a girl brought up in this peculiar fashion, a fashion which is against the law of nature and man. It has been said truly by an American writer, "The mother in her office holds the key of the soul and she it is who stamps the coin of character."

One word more for the so-called Hindu-lip-reformers. If India could have reformers who have the moral courage of their conviction and would only show by example the honesty of purpose there would be very little ground for complaint. But alas! the platform reformers more often sin than they are sinned against. Reformation is only possible if the heads of the Hindu society are animated by the spirit of the following lines:—

Teachers whose minds move faster than their age;
And faster than Society's slow flight,
Must bear the ribald railings, the rage,
Of those who lag behind."

The panacea for the different phases of Hindu social evils, would be, *educate the mother*.—Yours, &c.,

Girgaum, Oct. 15. R. C. C.

AFFAIRS IN THE CHIN COUNTRY.

A FORT WHITE telegram of Monday says:—The Chins from all the surrounding villages, including Tartan, Shurmi, Dimpi and Mobyingi, are coming in now in large numbers to work for us. Yesterday no less than 225 were employed in carrying up timber to No. 5 stockade for the new post, and of these many were women. We hear from the Siyins that Yafwell, the head chief of the Kanhows, is coming in shortly to interview Captain Rundell, who will explain to him our terms, and doubtless a satisfactory understanding will be arrived at. We have been put to great inconvenience lately by the non-arrival of our weekly mail, due to the total inability of the mail boats on the Chindwin to make headway against the current. Consequently all our correspondence is greatly retarded. It is high time that proper arrangements should be made for the quick and regular conveyance of the mails. We have had a sudden change in the weather lately, and are once again experiencing the discomfort of mist and rain; which has caused an increase of sickness among the troops. There are now 27 Gurkhas, 34 Bengalis and 7 Sappers sick in hospital. Surgeon Hall, I.M.S., who has never been really well here, is now suffering from a severe attack of remittent fever. Another batch of sick, consisting of 4 Sappers and 7 Bengalis, are to go down by the next convoy. Lieutenant Tomkyns, 38th B. I., is here on leave from No.3 stockade, where he has spent a monotonous existence during the last six months. We are also expecting Major Austin of the 38th B. I. to come of from Kalemyo ere long.

DESPITE his hard work Dion Boucicault preserved a young appearance, and a story is told of him by the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* in connection with his last visit to England. A friend who had not seen him for a dozen years, meeting him in the Strand, remarked that he did not look a day older. "That cannot be," said Boucicault; "why, I'm thirty-five." At that time he was getting well on to sixty.

IT is not generally known, says the *Daily Post*, that the bark of the *Hibiscus* or common shoe-flower plant yields a fibre of surpassing strength and beauty. Lines for deep-sea fishing are made of this material and found to answer better than any other fibre, the sea water-having no effect on it. The journal says, "We now hear that a firm in Pondicherry has sent an agent to Bangalore to purchase as much fibre as is obtainable with a view of testing its qualities in the manufacture of hammocks."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Travellers and Emigrants.—Those who cross the seas charge the climate, but they do not change the constitution. The altered conditions of life, the exigencies of travel and other causes render the traveller and emigrant peculiarly liable to diseases and accidents when far from efficient medical aid. With these associated remedies at hand they may be said to have a physician always at their call, and they may be certain that situations will be constantly rising in which they will require a ready resource in time of need. The direction for use which accompany each box and pot of Holloway's Pills and Ointment are written in plain and simple language, and are applicable in all cases.

EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following is the Resolution of the Bombay Government on the report on Education in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1889-90:—

Attendance in Public Schools.—The report on public instruction for the year 1889-90 is submitted at an earlier date than usual, and thus Government are enabled to review it in time for the experience gained in the past year to be turned to good account in the current year. The main fact which will receive detailed consideration in this view, is that—whereas in the first year 1887-88, of the present contract 484,059 pupils were educated in 8,274 public institutions, of whom 49,172 were girls—there were in the year under review 523,718 pupils in 8,879 institutions, of whom 58,484 were girls. But besides this attendance in public schools, the Department has registered an attendance of 67,909 pupils in private institutions, making a grand total of 591,627, pupils in 11,716 schools or colleges against 554,398 reported two years previously. These combined figures represent 29·20 per cent. of male scholars to the male population of school-going age, and 3·74 per cent. of female scholars of the same age; or taking both sexes together, 16·88 per cent. of the children who should be at school are under instruction either in public or private school. The gradual growth in this respect is shown below:—

Year.	Percentage of Male Scholars, to Male Population of school-going age.	Percentage of Female Scholars, to Female Population of school-going age.	Percentage of both sexes.	Percentage of Institutions, to the number of towns or villages.
1886-87	27·23	3·14	15·59	29·4
1887-88	27·73	3·16	15·83	29·8
1888-89	28·66	3·53	16·38	31·13
1889-90	29·20	3·74	16·88	32·96

But, whilst it is convenient to bear in mind the progressive increase over the whole educational area, it is with the attendance of 523,718 pupils in 8,879 public institutions that this review must deal. The trifling loss compared with institutions in the previous year occurs entirely under private institutions, their being an addition to public institutions of 237 according to present classification. The increase under this head includes 283 primary schools, and a nominal loss of 45 special schools due to the fact that drawing and agriculture previously taught in special schools, form now a part of the regular curriculum. There was a gain of one training school against a loss of one college and one secondary school. The largest increase in number occurs in aided schools, to which 9,414 pupils have been added.

Ways and Means.—It cost Rs. 56,67,450 to provide this education, of which sum the chief contributries are mentioned below in contrast with the figures of the first year of the present contract, *i. e.*, 1887-88.

Fees contributed 21·46 against 20·62: provincial funds 30·18 against 31·07: and local and municipal rates respectively 15·42 and 5·21 against 15·75 and 5·33. Native States contributed 14·26 against 14·42: and other sources 13·44 against 12·81. These figures are not altogether satisfactory, and show that municipal rates are still relying too much on the support of Government. The actual expenditure from provincial funds was larger than in any previous year of the new contract, having risen from Rs. 16,20,107 in the first year to Rs. 16,52,916 and Rs. 17,10,786 in the two succeeding years, respectively. The assignment made by the Government of India for education in the present contract, exclusive of the grant-in-aid of local funds, was Rs. 15,22,000, and it is necessary for Government to recall attention to the remarks made in paragraph 3 of their Resolution No. 1822 dated November 25th, 1887. The fee-receipts have, it is satisfactory to note, risen to Rs. 12,16,359, against Rs. 10,75,025 in the first year of the new contract, supplying 21 per cent. of the whole expenditure of the year under review, as against 20 per cent. in the year 1887-88. It appears that University education is becoming more self-supporting, the fees having amounted in the last year to 32 per cent. of the whole cost against 25 per cent. of it in the first year of the contract; and the proportion for secondary schools borne by fees has risen to 45 against 43 per cent. In primary schools fees contribute to a larger outlay a smaller proportion, and in special education they form an altogether insignificant part of the increasing outlay. In Government secondary institutions, the fee-receipts bear nearly 56 per cent. of the direct charges of maintenance, whereas in aided schools of the same class fee-receipts only contribute 39 per cent. of the cost. It is, therefore, clear on the one hand that the Government schools are self-supporting in the largest measure attainable under present circumstances, whilst aided secondary institutions can, without injury to education rely more upon themselves and less upon provincial revenues. It is noticed by Government that the total fee receipts credited to provincial revenue were Rs. 2,72,854, showing a progressive reduction since the first year of the contract from Rs. 2,79,229, and thus realising the expectations of Government that, despite an increase of fees, the revenue of three lakhs estimated by the Government of India in the Provincial contract could not be realised. On the whole, a survey of ways and means shows that whilst Government cannot expect to realise the contract estimate of receipts, they are year by year spending more than the provincial assignment: that the Government schools and colleges are managed as economically as possible, the direct expenditure of the State on other than special education (in which Government must necessarily take the lead) having been reduced from Rs. 6,64,892, in the first year of the contract to Rs. 5,69,682: and that the aided institutions, which have received in the later year from provincial revenues Rs. 4,41, 246, against Rs. 3,03,160 in 1887-88, have a margin in secondary and higher education for recouping in case of necessity any reduction of Government aid by enhancing their fees.

Apportionment of Funds.—The distribution of the total outlay on education viz., Rs. 56,67,450, from all sources was as follows:—Direct educational charges, excluding buildings, apparatus, inspection and so forth, absorbed 82 per cent. of the whole. Of the total sum, nearly 47 lakhs, spent directly on publick institutions. 52 per cent. was devoted to primary education. It is, however, for the assignment of provincial or public funds, and not for the distribution of resources of all sorts, that Government are directly or indirectly responsible. Claims upon the net provincial expenditure of Rs. 17,10,786 were made by every class of agency. by the Department, by public boards, and by private agencies or teachers; and they were made on behalf of every class of institutions. The task of apportioning the general taxpayer's contributions amongst so many claimants becomes, of necessity, an increasing difficulty as Government spend less on their own institutions, and more in supplementing local or municipal funds, and the recourses of private managers. It is here that the Educational Department will find its chief difficulty in the future and the Director will have to weight the claims of competing bodies and individuals. Special education cost Government no less than Rs. 2,49,037 out of a total of Rs. 4,31,876 spent on training schools, schools of art, of medicine, engineering, and industry, besides the expenditure on the engineering. college. The distribution of provincial funds, exclusive of direciton, inspection, scholarships, and indirect charges, amongst public boards, and private enterprise for the first and third year of the current contract is shown in the following table:—

Years.	District Local Boards	Municipal. Boards.	Aided Institutions.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	3,88,244	1,59,942	3,03,160
1889-90	3,87,851	1,40,077	4,41,246

The percentage which the provincial contribution bore to the total direct expediture on education incurred by these various agencies in the third and first years of the contract period was as follows:—District Boards received 30 per cent against 31 per cent., municipalities 27 per cent. against 30 per cent. and aided institutions 30 per cent. against 25 per cent. in the later and earlier period, respectively. Thus private enterprise has received more assistance than public management. But it must be remembered that private enterprise chooses for its sphere of activity the larger towns, and thus assistance given to it indirectly relieves the municipal area, whilst the local District Boards have to contend against educational difficulties unknown to the municipal boards, arising from the diffusion of their schools over a larger area, smaller attendance and less well-to-do pupils. Again the municipalities received from local funds no less than Rs. 46,351, and their fees were considerable. Viewed from a broader stand-point the municipalities contributed from the public funds immediately at their disposal much less than the Local Boards. In municipal schools 44 per cent of the outlay fell on municipal taxation, whilst in the District Boards schools 58 per cent. of the outlay fell on the local cess, which also contributed to municipal schools nearly 9 per cent. of their cost. The larger measure of self-help was thus rendered by the District Boards, and the principle seems to Government a sound one, that provincial revenues should be assigned so as to call forth the largest measure of self-help from the bodies to which it is apportioned.

General Results of the Year in Higher Education.—Looking now to the results of general education, the Governor in Council notices an increase of 50 in the attendance at arts colleges and of 5 in professional colleges. The fears expressed that collegiate education would suffer from the institution of the Final School Examination have not been realised. The 1,229 undergraduates in arts colleges are chiefly in aided colleges, the attendance in Government colleges having fallen from 402 to 320 on the 31st of March last. In the Deccan College the numbers fell from 167 to 103 owing to causes which, it is conceived, have now been removed while in the Free General Assembly College they rose from 187 to 220. The results attained by the former in the University examinations were however, most satisfactory. The Gujarat and Sind Colleges both show improvement in numbers, and the latter a marked improvement in results. For the University entrance examination 620 passed against 778 in the previous year from public schools, while the failure of boys who went up without school certificates was as marked as usual. In secondary schools there was an increased attendance of 1,184. In high schools for boys there were 21,511 pupils showing an increase of 357, but in similar schools for girls there was a decrease of 78. The report on the Ahmednugger school, which was transferred to a local committee, is satisfactory, but the returns of the Poona High School for girls are unsatisfactory. In 1887-88 the average daily attendance was 46, and it is now 47, while the total cost of each pupil has risen to Rs.189 against Rs. 181. In middle schools the numbers of male pupils were 17,239, and of females 2,080, showing an increase of 630 and 77, respectively. The Northern Division outstrips all others in female secondary education, but in the Southern Division the years' increase is most marked. Out of 331 middle schools only 15 are maintained by Government, while aided enterprise supports 113. These results may seem somewhat disappointing, when it is remembered that in 1886-87, 113 aided middle schools educated 6,058 pupils, and in proporation as Government retire from the management of these schools, it might be expected that private enterprise would more fully occupy the place of Government. Possibly the aided high schools have encroached upon the area formerly occupied by the lower secondary schools. Government observe with satisfaction that the schools of Khan Bahadur Kadridad Khan are again singled out for honourable mention.

General Results of Primary Education.—The statistics of primary education always demand the special consideration of Government. The outturn of the year was 477,017 pupils, or an increase of 14,446 on the previous year. Of these, 440,672 were boys and 36,345 were girls. The Local Boards, which educated 219,321 boys, also added 194 aided schools to their list. Government notice that the proportion of cess-payers in board schools is lower than it was in 1887-88. The management of the District Boards appears to be favourably noticed in most Divisions, and the Municipal Committees, except in the smaller towns and certain specified localities, are commended for increased activity and interest. The transfer of primary schools in Bombay to the Joint Schools Committee was an important incident in the history of the year. Of the 58,484 girls under instruction 36,345 are in primary schools, the Northern Division claiming no less than 16,052 of the number. It is noticeable that of 1,103 girls in high schools only 36 are in the Northern Division, while Sind counts 188 in such schools. But in middle schools out of an attendance of 2,080 girls, the Northern Division claims 501 against 136 in Sind. It would seem that the Northern Division requires more provision for the higher education of females, and yet the experience of the Surat Municipal School is not encouraging, it being only attended by 13 as an average daily attendance. There was in the Central Division an average daily attendance in girls' schools of 6,536, while in the Northern Division it was 15,018.

European Schools.—The returns of European education show an attendance of 3,679 on the rolls, amongst whom are included 249 children of Portuguese or Native Christians, 91 Parsees, 60 Jews, and 23 others. 28 are attending special schools, and of the residue 1,951 are male and 1,700 females. The cost of their education was Rs. 3,19,849, of which provincial revenue supplied 27 per cent.—a large measure of self-help thus devolves on these institutions. The account of the condition of these institutions given in paragraph 21 of the report, has been read by Government with much interest. The results are particularly satisfactory in the case of small institutions like the Ahmedabad Railway School, which has only a small attendance of 39 pupils.

Special Classes of the Community.—The education of special classes of the community includes the extremes of the social scale, and ranges from the Rajhumar College at Rajkot, in which the future rulers of Native States are educated for the discharge of their high responsibilities, to the institutions for wild Aboriginal tribes on the confines of the Forests and the Mountains. Yet Government have more reason to complain of the difficulty they experience in persuading high-born and wealthy parents to send their children to college, than they have in attracting the most backward classes to primary schools. The falling numbers of the Rajkumar College are, it is hoped, but a transient incident in the career of an institution which has done so much to educate some of the best rulers in that province, and can do so much more for the rest of Guzerat. The Wadhwan Talukdari School, with 56 pupils, continues to gain public esteem, and its usefulness must not be impaired by the competition of higher institutions. The statistics of other schools given in paragraph 33 are encouraging but the children mentioned by Mr. Giles as under private tuition would, in the opinion of Government, be better placed at school, and the attention, of the Political Agent of Kattywar should be invited to the subject. The increase of Mahomedans under education from 69, 140 to 76,729 is most encouarging; but, as Government have previously observed, the defect lies in higher education. Out of 1,752 collegiate pupils only 35 were Mahomedans, but in secondary schools there were 2,066 of this class of society. These figures show an advance on those for 1887-88, but they admit of much improvement. The Aboriginal and Hill Tribes show an increase of 841, and number of 6,825. The most noticeable improvement is of the Kolis in the Central Division, who have responded readily to the interest shown in their advancement, and which was specially enjoined by Government in their Resolution, No. 1822, dated November 25, 1887.

Special Instruction.—Under the head of Special Instruction are included the important institutions for training masters and mistresses, and various schools of medicine, agriculture, forest, engineering, and industries. Normal schools for masters were attended by 669 and for mistresses by 178. The field of employment for these teachers is in the schools maintained by public funds which are managed by the local and municipal boards. It appears to Government that the untrained masters in the Central Division are unduly numerous, and since Government incur a very large net expenditure on training schools, viz., Rs. 59,451 and Rs. 19,139 for masters and female teachers respectively, it is important that the employers of teachers should make full use of the results. There was an increased attendance of 19 in training schools in the year. In other special schools the increase was of 262 pupils. This increase is exclusive of increased attendance in the schools for general education where instruction is given in special subjects. Thus students learning drawing increased from 6,181 to 8,413. The School of Art continues to be the centre of examination in drawing, not only for the Presidency, but also for the Berars and the Central Provinces. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute contained 210 pupils in the ordinary, and 53 in the evening classes. Practical examinations were held in pattern making, in foundry, in machine tools, lathes, fittings, scutching, carding, framing, ring spinning, mule spinning and weaving, an enumeration which shows at a glance the practical and varied character of the instruction. The Reay Art Workshops promise an increased sphere of usefulness to the School of Art, Bombay, which continues to develop under the care of Mr. Griffiths. The College of Science at Poona shows a largely increased attendance in the mechanical branch, but a falling off in the engineering course. In connection with medicine the construction of the Framji Dinshaw Petit Laboratory for medical research must be mentioned, and an increased attendance of 176 against 133 in the previous year at medical schools. Industrial schools have 1,300 pupils against 1,118 in the previous year.

Concluding Remarks.—The report furnished full information in its appendices and elsewhere on every phase of educational activity, and it is unnecessary for Government at further length to recapitulate its results. It is abundantly clear that the direction in which the Department has worked is that inculcated by Government after the receipt of the report of the Education Commission. The degree to which private enterprise has expanded under the revised Grant-in-aid Code has exceeded all anticipations. In 1884-85 the expenditure on institutions maintained by the Department was Rs. 8,47,260 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 41,42,734. It is now little more than eight lakhs out of 56½ lakhs of expenditure. The whole growth of ways and means has thus been left to other agencies than Government. In the same year aided institutions under private management received from provincial revenues under 2 lakhs, and they now receive from that source alone nearly 4½ lakhs. Private enterprise is becoming the chief power in educating the people. Another marked change is the growth of technical education, and the introduction of various types of instruction. In 1884-85 the greater part of the expenditure by Government on its own institutions, which aggregated Rs. 8,47,260, was assigned as follows—nearly 6 lakhs to collegiate and secondary education, and 1¾ lakhs to special education. In the current year Rs. 2,39,479 out of the 8 lakhs spent on Government institutions were devoted to special education. Private enterprise manages special institutions at a cost of Rs. 1,46,261, whereas the expenditure on this head by aided schools in 1884-85 was only Rs.39,319. There is thus a greater diversity introduced into educational activity as well as into educational agency. Collegiate and secondary education of the ordinary type received more expenditure than they did, but there is still greater expansion in other directions. The vastly increased employment of Municipal and Local Boards in the management of primary education is another marked feature of recent years. The tendency thus reviewed of education to range itself under diverse forms of instruction, and under a great multiplicity of controlling agencies renders the task of administration and of apportionment of public funds as grants-in aid more difficult. Government note with satisfaction that complaints against the Grant-in-aid Code are never heard, and whilst the record of each succeeding year shows increasing attendance at schools and the enlistment of larger private resources in the work of education, they feel satisfied that the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspectors have in these results the best testimony to their activity and successful administration. In the same way the Principals, Professors. and Masters of the Government institution find in the increased competition of agencies not merely the need for greater activity on their own part, but the satisfaction of attaining results which are recognized by the tests of public examination and wider competition to be creditable to them. The Governor in Council is satisfied that the report of public instruction for the year ending March 31st, 1890, will be generally regarded as affording proof of the sagacity with which that Department was administered, and new impulses given to it during the administration of his Excellency the late Governor.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN L. S. H. BAKER, S.C., has been granted a year's leave out of India.

MAJOR J. S. KING, S.C., has been granted leave for one year on private affairs.

MAJOR CONEY, Derbyshire Regiment's, posting to the 2nd Battalion is cancelled.

SURGEON H. HERBERT, I.M.S., has been granted leave of absence for seven months.

MR. PRICE-WEEDON is appointed Superintendent of the Common Jail, Civil Side.

LIEUT. S. H. GODFREY, S.C., has been granted leave for one year on medical certificate.

LIEUT. E. O. OWEN has been promoted to Captain, having completed eleven years' service.

LIEUTENANTS WALPOLE AND RUSHTON, R. E., come out to India during the present trooping season.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. J. S. ADAM and Major M' James, S.C., have been permitted to return to duty.

SUB-CONDUCTOR H. D. KETTLE, Commissariat Department, has been granted a year's leave to Europe.

CAPTAIN C. M. GRAY has been appointed First-class Magistrate and Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad.

SECOND LIEUTENANT E. C. BAYLEY, Scottish Rifles, has been appointed officiating Squadron Officer on probation in the 15th Bengal Cavalry.

SURGEON-MAJOR PATTERSON, M.D., has been granted six months' and Captain C. Peirse, S.C., three months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

MAJOR MUIR, 17th Bengal Cavalry, who was to have been posted as Assistant Adjutant General, Presidency District, will now go in a similar capacity to Meerut *vice* Major Dyce.

THE undermentioned officers will join the Staff College at Sandhurst on 1st February next:—Major Cowan, R. A.; and Captains Rycroft, 7th Dragoon Guards, and Gosset, Derbyshire Regiment.

THE following officers remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenants Holland and Prior, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Langworthy, 7th Dragoon Guards; Horwood, 5th Lancers and Wynne, Royal Irish Regiment.

FIRST-CLASS VETERINARY SURGEON W. WALKER. A V.D., is directed to proceed to Calcutta from Barrackpore and take over veterinary-charge of the Government Remount Depot at Garden Reach in Calcutta.

LIEUTENANTS J. E. R. BRUSH, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and L. J. Wood, Border Regiment, have been permitted to resign their probationary appointments in the Madras Staff Corps, and have been posted to the 1st and 2nd Battalions, respectively, of their regiments.

THE following notification appears in the Allahabad District Orders:—"Major-General Viscount Frankfort having been transferred to the command of the Presidency District, wishes to express to all under his command his entire satisfaction with the highly soldier-like conduct and excellent bearing of all ranks during the short time he has been in command at Allahabad. In saying farewell, the Major-General desires to thank all the staff and departmental officers for the cordial support and assistance he has always received, and hopes he may have the pleasure of soldiering with them again."

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant Hulke, East Kent Regiment; Colonel Tower, Suffolk Regiment; Captain Boileau, Manchester Regiment. To 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant Alderson, Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Whitton, Scots Fusiliers; Major Dowse, Derbyshire, Regiment; Lieutenants Vaughan and Stevens, Manchester Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Peyton, Durham Light Infantry; Captain Munn, Royal Munster Fusiliers; Captain the Hon'ble E. Bateman-Hanbury, Rifle Brigade. To 3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant Thorp, Rifle Brigade.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Captain W. H. Birkbeck, 1st Dragoon Guards, to England, on private affairs, to 15th April 1891. Lieutenant L. N. Younghusband, 19th Bengal Lancers, to England, for one year, on private affairs. Lieutenant K. O. Burne, 1st Sikhs, to England, for one year, on medical certificate. Surgeon C. H. Bedford, Indian Medical Service, to the hills, from 23rd August to 20th November, on medical certificate. Lieutenant H. O. Parr, 7th Bengal Infantry, to Bombay, for three months to study the language. Lieutenants-Colonel G. McCall, 8th Bengal Cavalry, six months in India, on medical certificate. Surgeon-Major C. B. Jennings, to the hills, on medical certificate, from 26th October to 2nd January 1891.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 14 was 425, giving a death-rate of 22·47 per annum per thousand as against 22·13 in the corresponding period of last year, and 26·91, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 124 died from fevers; 49, phthisis; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 65, affections of the respiratory organs; 15, diahrrœa; 9, dysentery; 24, stillborn; 42, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 18; Lingaet, 1; Brahmin, 20; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 204; Hindu outcaste, 34; Musalman, 111; Parsee, 18; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 5; Eurasian, 1; European, 1; Negro-African, 3; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 344 as against 301 in the corresponding period of last year, and 194, the average over the past five years.

THE famous "Orphan" case that has been pending since 1887, was decided by the Sub-Judge of Ootacamund on Monday last, in favour of the defendant. In or about the month of May 1886, Captain Westlake entered "Orphan" in the skyraces of Wellington for that year, and the horse won one of the events. According to the terms of that event, it was claimable for Rs. 1,500, whereupon the horse was put up for sale to auction and purchased by Mr. Lyons for Rs. 2,010. One of the conditions of the sale was that the purchase-money was to be paid in full by 9 p.m. on the day of sale. Owing to an inadvertance, a portion of the purchase-money was not so tendered, and Captain Westlake declined to accept it afterwards and abrogated the contract for sale. The case was originally dismissed in the Ootacamund Sub-Court for want of jurisdiction; it came up in appeal before the High Court of Madras; and finally went again to the Sub-Judge, the High Court ruling that he had jurisdiction to try and decide it.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY's acceptance of the Political Secretaryship at the India Office has not been well received in official circles at Whitehall, because, personally popular though he is and deserves to be, it is held that the climb down is calculated to take from the lustre of the Lieutenant-Governorship. The appointment, says the *Pioneer*, is believed to have been warmly recommended by the Viceroy, Lord Cross reluctantly consenting.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves winds regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per Bottle, wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution says:—In the year 1889 the number of hospitals in this Presidency remained unchanged; but in dispensaries there was a net increase of 7, one—at Belgaum—being closed, and 8—at Navapur, Savda, Kalol, Ahmedabad, Shahdadpur, Kolhapore, Gadgeri, and Budgaon—being newly opened. The last three were Native State dispensaries, and the remainder were "grant-in-aid" institutions. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year was 244.

2. There was a small increase as compared with the year 1888 in the total number of in-door patients, but the out-door patients were decidedly less numerous, and the total number of cases—out-door and in-door combined—fell from 1,715,176 to 1,696,614. There was a marked decrease in the Konkan and Deccan, a slight decrease in Gujerat, and, on the other hand, an important increase from 179,149 to 197,834 in Sind. In Bombay City the cases treated rose from 95,431 to 98,292.

3. The year 1889 cannot, however, be regarded as appreciably more healthy than the previous year, even in the Presidency proper, except in the case of skin-diseases. In these there was an enormous decrease of 56,401 cases exclusive, or, 54,258 inclusive, of Sind, where the cases were somewhat more numerous than in 1888.

Malarial fevers rose from 245,697 to 262,791. In this respect the season appears to have been more than ordinarily unhealthy in Guzerat, where there was an increase of 17,596 cases. In Sind and the Deccan there were comparatively unimportant increases, but in the Konkan a decrease of 7,604 is reported.

Cholera and small-pox cases were as usual few in number, but the former decreased from 7,833 to 5,318, and the latter rose from 741 to 944. This increase was entirely due to 357 cases at Berbera, which (apparently by mistake) are stated in the report to have occurred at Shaikh Othman.

The fluctuations in the classes of cases treated were in other respects unimportant, except in a few kinds of major surgical operations, especially "amputations," "incisions," and miscellaneous unclassified operations, which were considerably more numerous than in the previous year.

4. The total expenditure incurred by Government was Rs. 8,00,353 as compared with Rs. 8,01,398 in 1888. Owing apparently to reduction of grants-in-aid the expenditure on dispensaries decreased from Rs. 2,06,680 to Rs. 1,78, 187, but, on the other hand, it was found necessary to spend Rs. 6,22,166, as compared with Rs. 5,94,718 in 1888, on Civil Hospitals, the chief items of increase being Rs. 14,883 and Rs. 8,044 at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Cama Hospitals, respectively.

The contributions of local and Municipal Boards amounted to Rs. 48,889 on account of hospitals, and Rs. 1,70,349 on account of dispensaries, as compared with Rs. 44,662 and Rs. 1,68,675 in 1888. In the course of the year under review orders were passed requiring several of these Boards to increase their contributions on account of hospitals.

The revenue from "miscellaneous sources," from "interest," and from "subscriptions" increased respectively from Rs. 48,959 to Rs. 57,100, from Rs. 12,086 to Rs. 19,138, and from Rs. 18,834 to Rs. 36,863. The subscriptions were mainly on account of the Ranebennur Dispensary and the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary at Ahmedabad. Valuable contributions of Rs. 18,000 by his Highness the Gaekwar, Rs. 75,000 by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 1,00,000 by his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, and Rs. 2,000 by the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet Fund were also made during the year in aid of medical institutions, or to advance medical science.

The general increase of income other than that derived from Government may be regarded as sufficiently satisfactory.

5. It is presumed that the Surgeon-General has communicated his remarks on the condition of the various medical institutions to the officers and committees concerned.

6. The Surgeon-General has not explained why the actual strength of military hospital assistants is shown in paragraph 3 (*a*) of his report as being in excess of the sanctioned scale, including the reserve. As regards civil hospital assistants, he remarks (paragraph 3) that "it is probable the present strength will be reached by the end of 1892." It is presumed, however, that he means that the *sanctioned strength* will be reached by that date. The present strength is now 32 less than the sanctioned number, the retirements in three years will be about 30; but, on the other hand, 71 men will be qualified for appointment except the few who fail to pass their examinations. The requirements of the North-Western Railway appear to be 7, and not 11 as stated. The general question of increasing the number of hospital assistants is separately under the consideration of Government.

7. Government on a review of the circumstances under which the ward for incurables in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital was built have decided to contribute the cost of accommodating more than twenty lepers, the number for which the ward was in part designed.

THE REPORT OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER.

THE following Government Resolution on the report of the Chemical Analyser to Government for the year says:—The number of medico-legal cases and samples of waters and Government stores examined in the year under review (846) was less by 348 than in the previous year, but there was an increase of 175 in the number of analyses for the Customs and Abkari Department (773), which increase is attributed to the large number of samples of methylated spirit examined.

2. Of the 312 medico-legal cases in connection with which substances were sent for analysis, 170 were cases of suspected poisoning of human beings, 84 of suspected cattle poisoning, and 58 of a miscellaneous nature involving the examination of articles suspected to have been stained with blood or other animal fluids. The proportion of cases of human poisoning in which poison was detected—38·8 per cent.—was much smaller than in the three years ending 1888. Arsenic was detected in 33 cases, opium in 20, dhatura in 3, and other poisons in 10 cases. The number of persons who appeared to have been poisoned in the cases in which substances were analysed was 83 of whom 35 died, 50 per cent. of the deaths having been caused by opium. The Chemical Analyser again brings to notice the fact that the information supplied to him in cases of suspected human poisoning is in many cases imperfect. Government hope that the forms approved in Government Resolution No. 1499, dated 17th April last, will remove all causes of complaint.

3. Eighty-four cases of real or alleged cattle poisoning were submitted for examination in the year under review, as against 91 in the preceding year. In 51 of these poison were detected, the total number of animals destroyed being 57. The number of animals (3) killed in Ahmednugger was smaller than in the four years ending 1888; but in Sholapore the reverse was the case, 18 animals having been killed by poison in that district during the year under review. The poison commonly used was, as usual, arsenious oxide.

4. Of the 260 samples of potable water examined, 66 only were classed as good. It is noticeable that all the samples sent from Viramgam were pronounced to be bad. The attention of the district officers should be drawn to the remarks made by the Chemical Analyser as regards water sent from their respective districts.

5. There was a marked decrease in the number of samples examined of Commissariat and Ordnance stores, the number examined being 221 as contrasted with 500 in the previous year. The stores examined were of the usual kind. For the Customs and Abkari Department 773 analyses were made during the year, 396 being of petroleum, 275 of imported alcoholic liquors, 29 of country spirits, 24 of opium, ganja, and salt, and 49 of other explosives. Of the 112 samples of methylated spirit 107 were found to be effectively and permanently rendered unfit for human consumption, while 5 were found to be insufficiently methylated. Most of the samples of petroleum passed the legal test. In one sample of country and one of toddy spirit the presence of copper was detected.

IT is said that on the return from leave of Colonel Wallace, R.E., Manager, North-Western Railway, the present officiating Manager, Mr. G. F. Mathews, will take over the duties of Traffic Superintendent of the line from Mr. Rutherford, who has been transferred to the East Indian Railway as Traffic Superintendent; and it is rumoured that two or three other officers of the North-Western Railway are to be sent to the East Indian Railway.

THE death-knell of the Government of India departmental registrars, has been struck, says a contemporary. We understand that the approaching retirement of one of the incumbents of the appointments mentioned is to be made the occassion of abolishing the registraship in that particular department. As each of the half-dozen appointments becomes vacant, it will probably also be abolished. There will be great grief among the clerical service in the department.

If you know SAPOLIO and don't use it, remember, that "Wit is folly unless a wise man has the keeping of it."SAPOLIO is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Agents—H. BALLANTINE AND SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

STORIES OF A PAST GENERATION.

DR. CHALMERS AND GLASGOW.

MR. EDWIN HODDER's story of "Sir George Burns, Bart., his Times and Friends," has many allusions to a noteworthy character in Church history—Dr. Chalmers, who had close relations with the Burns family:—"In November 1817, when Dr. Chalmers was taking a little well-earned rest at Kilmany, the Princess Charlotte died, and one morning, when he was on his way to preach to his old parishioners, a letter was handed to him announcing that the Magistrates of Glasgow had intimated that the day of the Royal funeral would be observed with all due solemnity and ceremony, and requesting him to return and occupy the pulpit of the Tron Church on the appointed day. This demand irritated Dr. Chalmers not a little, and in his reply he said, 'It is a shocking place Glasgow, and I never knew what it was yet to have an excursion from it without something being sent after me.' However, the momentary irritation soon gave way to loyal and tender feeling, and in the little country inn where he was staying he wrote a powerful sermon from the text, 'When Thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness.'"

DR. CHALMERS' HANDWRITING.

Those who have been taking part in the discussion on the subject of a liturgy in the Church of Scotland will find something to interest them in the following passage:—Dr Chalmers' handwriting was notoriously bad, insomuch that when he wrote to his mother—so the story goes—she would put the letter on the shelf, saying, "This is from Tam, I'll keep it till he comes hame for him to read it himsel." No wonder that the Doctor's handwriting was sometimes illegible. He wrote almost incessantly. "When he was in the pulpit," says George Burns, "he had everything before him in writing. He had an almost slavish regard for notes, and in preaching he always kept one hand on the manuscript, while he waved with the other. He could not give out a notice unless it was written, and if at any time he wished to make any special references in his prayers—as, for instance, on the funeral day of the Princess Charlotte—he always wrote them out in full."

THE COMET.

One day when George Burns was a youth of seventeen his eye caught sight of an advertisement in a Glasgow paper of which the following is a portion:—"Steam passage boat the Comet between Glasgow, Greenock, and Helensburgh for passengers only. The subscriber having at much expense fitted up a handsome vessel to ply upon the river Clyde between Glasgow and Greenock to sail by the power of wind air, and steam, he intends that the vessel shall leave the Broomielaw on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays about midday, on a such hour thereafter as may answer from the state of the tide, and to leave Greenock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in the morning to suit the tide. . . . Henry Bell, Helensburgh Baths, August 5, 1812. George Burns was down at the Broomielaw that day in good time to see the novel sight of the Comet steaming away from the quay. She was only 40 feet in length of keel and 10½ feet beam, her engines, which cost £192, were four horse-power, and her draught of water four feet. She was not much to look at, and yet so wonderful a sight had never been seen in Europe before.

A WIFE'S LOVE LETTER.

The letters of Mrs. Burns (says the author of the present volume) are full of tender and appreciative love, and the heart of her husband was made lightsome and glad because of them. We cull merely an expression or a phrase from one or two letters, but these will be sufficient for our purpose. "My dear, kind George,—Brookfield is very cheerless without you. Even the forenoons are dull, as they are not gladdened by anticipations of your arrival in the evening. . . . You are God's best gift to me. . . . If kindness can spoil me I must be spoiled, for never did wife receive a greater share of unremitting tender kindness than I do. . . . It was the delight of my heart to hear you were cheerful. My dear husband, you can scarcely form an idea of my dependence upon you for happiness. I hope that I am not forgetful that it is by the Lord's permission that I am given this enjoyment, nor that it can be continued a moment without His blessing."

FUNNY SPEECH BY LORD PALMERSTON.

An account of a breakfast given to Admiral Sir James Hope at the Gaiter Club brings out an amusing incident told by the author as follows:—Lord Palmerston was at that time in Glasgow, where a few days previously he had been installed as Lord Rector of the University. He came to the breakfast of the Gaiter Club to be enrolled as an honorary member. There is a famous rule of the Club which is as follows:—Rule 17—"That at Gaiters there shall be no upright speaking," but Norman Macleod induced Mr. John Burns to waive it upon the occasion of the Prime Minister of England being made a member of the Club, and although the President demurred, he rose proposing Lord Palmerston as a member, followed by Norman Macleod who also rose, both making upright speeches. When it came to Lord Palmerston's turn to reply he not only did not rise, but buried half his body under the table and in that quaint, dry style which distinguished his humour, said, amongst many other good things:—"Gentlemen, I am very proud and flattered to be associated with such a distinguished body. I am informed, though gaiters have an intimate connection with legs, that no Gaiterman is allowed to speak upon his legs. He may speak about his legs, but not upon his legs. Now, as we in these days never show our legs, inasmuch as trousers would conceal even the gaiter if we wore it, you will excuse me if I am very short in my thanks. I can only assure you that, whether I wear long gaiters or short gaiters, my memory of your kindness will be long and not short." Lord Palmerston's speech was telegraphed north, south, east, and west, to the utter confusion of mind of the majority of those who read it. Not so, however, to Mr. Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, father of the present Baronet, who wrote the same day to Mr. Burns—"I see you have been presenting Lord Palmerston with a pair of gaiters. If you could have given him a new pair of legs as well, the gift would hava been complete."

A MATRIMONIAL swindle has occupied the Berlin law courts. "A gentleman of position, with an income of 4,600 marks, would like to meet with a lady possessed of 3,000 marks, with a view to marriage." This appeared in a Berlin newspaper, and Frau J., of forty-seven summers, answered, giving her address. A tall, well-dressed man one evening called at her house, and on a neat card he presented was "George von Horn." He said he was private telegraphist to the Emperor; that he had a suite of apartments in the Palace, and that the lady must convince him that her exchequer was in a flourishing condition before her marriage with him. Frau J. was delighted. So eager was she that she went to a sideboard and brought out a bag containing 600 marks, which she poured out upon the table. The gentleman's eyes brightened. Frau J. was a careful woman, for she put the coins back into the sideboard. Shortly afterwards her guest asked for a glass of water, and to be gracious, the lady went to the cellar and brought a glass of beer. When the would-be "bridegroom" had refreshed himself, another meeting was arranged; and, expressing himself much satisfied with the interview, he left. After he had gone Frau J. went to the sideboard, and found that her money was gone. The police speedily discovered "Herr von Horn" in the person of a peasant, named Hermann Carl Schnitzer. He has been sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment.

IN sporting circles the announcement that the light-blue jacket and black cap of Lord William Beresford will have probably been, after the Umballa races, seen for the last time but one on an Indian racecourse, will come as a surprise writes the Lahore paper. Between the present Umballa meeting and the next Calcutta races Lord William does not intend to run any horses, and Calcutta will be his last meeting. One of the principal causes that have influenced Lord William to make the sacrifice, is that he may at any time be summoned to join his regiment, the command of which he is anxious not to lose when it falls to his turn; and he would be seriously hampered in disposing of his large racing stable at a short notice. The absence of Lord W. Beresford will be felt in a variety of ways. We shall miss his strings of entries for all the principal meetings on the Bengal side, and the kind and cordial greeting ever extended to those whom he met upon the turf; while the jockeys will miss a true friend who was ever ready to stand by them. It is said that no one who has ever been employed by him has complained of his treatment.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient:—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children., Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents:—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

WHATEVER other qualifications for celebrity, the late Professor Thorold Rogers, may or may not have had, no one who has ever met him will deny that he had the keenest satire and most caustic wit. A tall figure, with a singular bend of the neck, which always kept his head bowed over the chest; a clear-cut face, a fine dome of forehead, keen, penetrating eyes, and scant grey hair. You could not help being affected by the striking personality before you, and you were still more struck when Mr. Rogers began to talk. A torrent of sarcasm, a clever *bon mot*, a *risque* story—decidedly *risque*, but always with a point—a lively anecdote, a furious invective; all these you experienced in the course of an hour's conversation. Mr. Rogers was said to be at his best when in a group of which he was the central figure, and from which frequent peals of laughter were sure to be heard from time to time, provoked by some exceptionally amusing tale or sally of wit. When *a duex* Mr. Rogers was more apt to be severe and restrained.

Had Mr. Rogers been born in Spain during the Inquisition he would have made a splendid Grand Inquisitor. For he was nothing if not intensely dogmatic, and like all dogmatists, he had no patience with those who disagreed with him. We do not permit burning at the stake in these days; but the dogmatist, whether theological or political, indulges instead in the fiercest denunciation of his opponents and attributes to them moral as well as mental obliquity. Something of this spirit lived in Mr. Rogers, spite of his vast learning and ample culture. The average Tory seemed to him not only a mistaken, but a wicked man, whose future both in this world and the next is very doubtful. He even extended this feeling to eminent writers. No matter how renowned an author may be, of Mr. Rogers thought him wrong, he would scarcely allow him any merit at all. In short, many of his judgments on books are scarcely to be trusted. Such a man, one would be inclined to say, must make many enemies. And yet Mr. Rogers was so lively, so interesting, so well informed, and, spite of his dogmatism and abuse, so fundamentally humane that his friends and admirers were numerous.

"Mrs. Langtry is here for rest, and to replenish her wardrobe," writes Mrs. Crawford, Paris correspondent of *Truth*. "I wonder where she gets her corsets. The other day in the Rue de Rivoli I could not help admiring the flexibility of the one she had on. She wore a coarse light gray cloth dress, wholly untrimmed, and girded at the waist with a belt made of silver clasps, like those on an old-fashioned Prayer Book. The complexion bore the light of day. Her hair was burnished auburn. There is now so much art expended on hair, that one can never tell to what a degree its beauty is due to nature or the dyer. But Mrs. Langtry's complexion must be genuine; and very lovely it is, though in the channel Islands it would not be uncommon. Cleopatra is a kittle character for a London theatre, unless played by some French actress who has no character to lose. She can be improper, and nobody will mind: but a Cleopatra truthfully personated by an English actress must be regarded by the bishops and clergymen who now patronise the British stage as objectionable. If untruthfully done the character must be flat and a failure."

The Princess Marie Bonaparte-Wyse, who is to marry Emilio Castelar, ex-President of Spain, is better known in the literary and social world as Mdme. Rattazzi. She is the child of Letitia Bonaparte, who after her husband's death married Mr. Thomas Wyse, British Minister to Greece. Mdme. Rattazzi created a great sensation in Paris, says *Woman*, in the days of the last Napoleon, and was a busy contributor to the leading Parisian journals of the time, doing most of her writing on her dressing-table. It is said that she once wrote a comedy for the Chalet Theatre in one night, clad in nothing but her night-dress. Rattazzi, a hot-headed Italian revolutionist, was her second husband. Her life was eccentric, yet she was universally admired, and among her worshippers she counted some of the greatest courtiers and ministers of the Napoleonic dynasty.

In the current number of the *Universal Review*, Mr. Sydney Hall, the well-known *Graphic* artist, revives his recollections of the Franco-Prussian War, under the head of "Twenty years ago." He tells one story which is quite of a novel character. Staying in the suburbs of Versailles, at the hotel des Reservoir, he applied to the German *feld-post*, as usual, for his letters. One day the officer of the *feld-post* asked if he would take charge of a letter for a man named King. "Did he know such a man at the Hotel?" He gave Mr. Hall the letter, and it was addressed thus:—"To Bloody King William of Prussia, Versailles." He made no further inquiries, and thought it better to appropriate the letter than forward it to his Imperial Majesty. It was found to be written by twenty English ladies to warn the Emperor to desist from the war.

Mr. W. S. Caine is rusticating at Holybourne, near Alton, in North-east Hampshire, and is taking an active part in mission work among the hop-pickers and villagers in that out-of-the-way and picturesque district. Mr. and Mrs. Caine and their daughters have been entertaining the young hop-pickers in connection with the Alton Congregation and Hop-pickers' Mission, and on Sunday Mr. Caine occupied the pulpit in the Congregational Church in the famous village of Selborne.

The Bishop of Ballarat, Victoria, who certainly knows nothing of the Bombay Y. M. C. A., or he would have made an exception in their case, has offered an insult to the Y. M. C. A., which nothing but gore will ever wipe out. He states that he wants to have no connection with that body "if its effects were simply to create young females of the male sex, and though he liked to see the youths put off, as the Scripture said, the old man, he did not wish them to put on the old woman." The *Sydney Bulletin*, which reports this hard saying of the Bishop's, adds:—"The boneless young person with the heavenly smile and the inch of white sock showing between his pants and his shoes is so mad at this that he has risen with his umbrella in one hand and his golosh in the other, and has placed his milk and his bath-bun on the table in front of him, and has asked in a small voice for an explanation. And if he doesn't get it the chances are that he will let his carnal passions loose and inform his mother about it."

Madame Rattazzi, writes a correspondent, the widow of the Italian Minister, married some years ago a Spaniard, and was even then considered one of the most beautiful and graceful women in Paris. She was always known as a singularly eccentric character, and though rather feather-brained, eminently astute. When she married Rattazzi she claimed, though a widow, the right to wear the orange-blossom on her wedding day, thereby provoking wondrous exclamations and numberless queries. She both openly and secretly conspired during the reign of Napoleon the Third, and frequently caused him much annoyance and embarrassment.

After the death of Rattazzi, she lived in the Avenue de l' Imperatrice, or as it is now called Avenue des Bois de Boulogne. She gave many fetes in her garden and salon for charitable societies, and endeavoured to rally around her Parisian society, but without success. She always dressed in white, and fastened her corsage with a wide band of chased massive gold. She fascinated every one by her enjoyment and graceful manners. We cannot remember the name of the Spaniard whom she married, but he was a man very much younger than herself, who yet deemed himself happy in obtaining so beautiful and celebrated a bride. Pages could be written about her; for she married at a very early age, and her life was full of adventures—social, artistic, literary, and political. Her marriage with Emilio Castelar, ex-President of Spain, would be the crowning of an extraordinary life.

All the world recollects the performances of the two Boucicaults as Myles and Elly in "The Colleen Bawn," in "Arrah-na-Pogue," as Conn and Moya in "The Shaughraun," and also as Salem Scudder and Zoe in the still popular "Octoroon." Their long stage partnership made still more inexcusable Dion's after treatment of his accomplished wife, who in recent years had not only to seek a divorce from her husband, but also to cause his plays to be sold by auction. In his relations with his wife, indeed, Boucicault showed the seamy side of his character. One of his sons was unhappily killed in his prime in a railway collision near Huntingdon. Dion the younger and Aubrey followed their father in the theatrical line; and the tall John Clayton was son-in-law to the veteran now deceased.

Mr. Boucicault had several more or less successful seasons at the Adelphi about ten years back, when were produced "Rescued," a melodrama, and "Forbidden Fruit," an amusing piece from the French, that would have been more in place at the Criterion; but "The O'Dowd," "Minoni," and "The Jilt" have from time to time helped to show that the old dramatist was getting written out. Recently he made the States his home, and there were indited some choice diatribes against all things English. Dion Boucicault's death can scarcely be said to have eclipsed the gaiety of nations, but still it would be ungracious to deny that the vivacious Bohemian versatile Irishman was a past master in stagecraft, and as such deserves a niche in our theatrical portrait gallery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain A. McCallister, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo, and 350 pilgrims as passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H R Burleigh, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr W Schremp as cabin and one deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Douro, 1,569 tons, Capain W. B. Marshall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, via Karachi, with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Govino, 1,504 tons, Captain T. F. Gellatty, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo, 15 tons cartridges and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas and son as cabin passengers The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Lombardy, 1,570 tons, Captain J F Jephson, will sail to-day for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	H. M. Troop ship Crocodile........	Churchill....	Portsmouth, Sept 17.
	Govino (s)	Gellatsy	London, Sept 14.
	Douro (s)	Marshall	Hull, Sept 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	I. M. S. Clive......	Powell	England.
	Imaum (s)	Poland	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Sculptor, McCallister, for Jeddah, &c.

" Lombardy, Jephson, for China, &c.

" Nizam, Burleigh, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Chilka, for Rangoon, &c.

" Arabia, for Marmugoa, &c.

" Kapurthala, for Karachi, &c.

" Douro, for Hull, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

October 12.—Barque Miltiades.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s— 35 barrels lubricating oil, N Mitchell and Co.

Kt. of St John s—510 kegs paints, T F Bengalee.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—4 casks writing ink, Bhaisett and Co.

Rohilla s—25 bottles quicksilver, Lalljee Sewjee; 3 cases stationery A Keekabhoy.

Clyde s—2 cases books, D V Sadhale and Co; 5 cases exercise books, P Pestonjee; 300 kegs paint, T F Bengalee.

Maple Branch s—10 cases biscuits, E M Abdulally.

FROM GLASGOW.

Singapore s—5 cases envelopes, E M Abdoollaly and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—4 cases paper, Alois Schweiger; 59 bales writing paper, Jetha Dossa; 6 cases lamps, R Ditmar; 2 cases musical instruments, E H Aboolucker.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s—321 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 30 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 70 bales wool, B Fakeerchund; 43 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 42 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 60 bales twist, C Nanji; 7 bales silk waste, A Blascheck and Co; 52 bales wool, J Khimjee; 60 bales wool, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—1 case woollen shawls, David Sassoon and Co; 5 cases wollen shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Graham s—1,999 cwts linseed and 1,191 cwts poppyseed, J C Bushby and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 46 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lancashire s—440 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam s—3 boxes silver coins, (Rs 15,000) The Comptoir National D Es Compte de Paris.

Singapore s—325 cwts mowraseed, R Kaderbhoy.

Idar s—390 cwts gingellysed, John Fachiri; 714 cwts dry copras, Tod Durant and Co; 399 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—1,999 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—132 bales twist, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 15.

Stainforth, Lieut, Bengal, 39th B I., on leave, from Jhansi.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 16.

Stainforth, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Battn Derby Regt, to join, to Jubbulpore.

Stainforth, Lieut, Bengal, 39th B I, to rejoin, to Jhansi.

Ross, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd W Regt, to join, to Minmur

Kitchener, Major, Ms, D C L Infy, to join, to Bellary.

O'Brien, Lieut, Bo. 1st N Lanc Regt, off leave, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 17th October 1890.

1. Arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

2. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to have the full Dress Jackets belonging to members of their Companies sent to the Regimental tailor to have the Regimental Collar Badges put on.

3. The Regiment will parade for Route Marching on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 5-15 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms, and accoutrements.

Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday, the 18th instant, as follows:—

Byculla School and Scottish School.—Two single Cars leave Victoria Gardens at 4-20 p.m.

St. Mary's School—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens at 4-20 p.m.

4. This being the first Parade of the season, the Commanding Officer trusts that all members who can do so will turn out.

5. There will be drill at the following places until further orders, commencing from Monday next, the 20th instant:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

6. There will be Skeleton Company drill for officers and N. C. officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

7. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers as follows—

Lieut. N. Devlin, "A." Coy. from 18th October to 18th Novembea, 1890, both days inclusive.

2nd Lieut. J. Kenny "L" Coy. from 14th October to 14th November 1890. both days inclusive.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

There will be practice at the Colaba Range on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. Ammunition will be supplied on the Range.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT. B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 17th October, 1890.

1. To-morrow, Saturday, the 18th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m. precisely, and proceed to "Cross Island" Battery, to man the guns on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Dress: Uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin-chain. No arms and accoutrements to be worn.

2. There will be gun-drill in the Arsenal Compound at 7 o'clock this morning.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. A

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Surgn H Herbert, I M S, Medical Officer, 26th Bombay Infy, for seven months.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Col (Brgdr-Genl) F J S Adam, Staff Corps; and Major M James, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Surgn-Major D A Patterson, MD, I M S, six months, medical certificate; and Capt C E Peirse, S C, three months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, Lieut S H Godfrey, S C, Wing Officer, and Quarter Master, 24th Bombay Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Major J S King, Staff Corps, for one year.

Major W W James, Durham L I, of Gymnasia Madras and Bombay Presidencies, was granted leave to England on private affairs for ninety-one days.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—Lieut E Owen Owen.

The following Native promotions are made:—H E the Governor's Body Guard.—Resaidar Shaik Abdul Karim to be Risaldar and Dafedar Hunmunt Singh to be Resaidar vice Risaldar (Bahadur) Babajirao Powar, pensioned.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on urgent private affairs:—Sub-Condr H D Kettle, Commissariat Dept.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Capt L S H Baker, S C, Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, for one year.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A G Lewis, B A, B D, has been confirmed in the appointment of Archdeacon and Commissary, with effect from the 4th October, vice the Venerable Archdeacon C F H Johnston, M A, resigned.

The Rev C A Gillmore, Chaplain of Karachi, is granted privilege leave for six weeks.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H F Silcock, C S, to act as Political Agent for the Surgana State during the absence of Mr J R Middleton, C S, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt C M Gray, 30th Bombay Infantry (3rd Belooch Bn) is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Capt F C Sievwright, transferred.

Capt C M Gray is also appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the military cantonment of Hyderabad.

Rao Saheb Maneklal Gokaldas, acting Mamlatdar of taluka A'mod in the district of Broach, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H T Ommanney, C S, to be sub pro tem, Inspr-Genl of Police from the date of Major J Humfrey's entering upon his special duty in the Political Dept, the date on which his privilege leave for three months expired. Mr H Scannell to be sub pro tem, Inspr-Genl of Police from the date on which Mr Ommanney's connection with the appointment of Inspr-Genl of Police ceased, up to the termination of Major Humfrey's special duty, and thereafter to act as Inspr-Genl of Police pending the return to duty of Major Humfrey, or further orders.

Pryce Weedon, Esquire, is appointed to be Superintendent of the Common Jail of Bombay for the Civil Side only.

Mr W J Holland, Supdt of Police, returned to duty from leave on the 4th Sept 1890.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to make the following transfers and appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Shridhar Mahadev Kale from Rajapur to Malegaon; Rao Saheb Prabhakar Vithal Gupte from Pimpalgaon to Rajapur; Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Pimpalgaon, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Pimpalgaon; and Rao Saheb Maneklal Gordhandas Cuderia, on being relieved at Dahanu by Rao Saheb Govind Wasudev Kanitkar, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Pimpalgaon.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Subordinate Judges, within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts specified against their names, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed fifty rupees:—Rao Saheb Shridar Mahadev Kale, Malegaon; Rao Saheb Prabhakar Vithal Gupte, Rajapur; and Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, Pimpalgaon.

Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Kalyan in the Thana District, is invested, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T Hart-Davies, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, to be temporarily Joint Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in addition to his own duties, for the trial of the case of Imperatrix vs Abaji Ramchandra Deshpande.

Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi assumed charge of the Joint First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabod on the 22nd ultimo.

A'zam Ganesh Govind Kelkar, acting Head Karkun, of taluka Rajapur in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal, First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, to do duty as First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona, relieving Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat.

Mr H W J Bagnell, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Poona, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of the Western Sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Junnar, Khed, Haveli and Maval.

Mr F L Latham, Advocate-General, Bombay, has been permitted by H M's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr E C Cox resumed charge of the office of Personal Assist to the Insp-Gen of Police on the 6th inst.

Rao Saheb Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi, Mamlatdar of the City of Poona, and Magistrate of the First Class, is invested with additional powers.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police.

Mr. Visaji Ganesh Daleke has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Chiplun in the Ratnagiri Dist from the 1st inst during the absence of Mr. Mahipat Bhivrao on leave or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Frost, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough up to 3rd Nov. 1890.

Mr C E Frost, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Mr Showkiram Pribdas to be Sub-Assist Conservator of Forests, first grade, vice Mr B J Haselden, promoted; Mr W G Clabby to be Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, second grade, vice Mr Showkiram Pribdas; Mr J H Clabby to be Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, third grade, vice Mr W G Clabby; Mr W A Wallinger to be sub *pro tem*, second grade Sub Assist Consvr vice Mr J M Fernandez serving in the Kolhapur State; Mr Haripad Mitra, L C E, to be sub *pro tem*, second grade Sub-Assist Consvr vice Mr W G Clabby, serving in the Rajpipla State: and Mr J Baptista, L C E, to be sub *pro tem*, third grade Sub-Assist Consvr vice Mr J H Clabby, confirmed.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Jamshedli Pochaji Pocha is appointed to the Medical charge of the Mrs Pascol DeSouza Charitable Dispensary at Uran with effect from 1st October.

Mrs Pechey-Phipson, M D, First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Kama Hospital, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Surgn J W T Anderson, Civil Surgn, Aden, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for one month.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr D George, Assoc M Inst C E, is appointed to act as Ex Eng, Ahmednagar, during the absence on leave of Mr J C Pottinger, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers passed an examination on 7th Octr 1890 in the vernacular language mentioned against their names according to the Departmental Standard:—Messrs E F Dawson and P J Fitzgibbon, Marathi; and Mr H V R Kemball, Kanarese.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALLS'
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency*: Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab*: Ball Habson and Co.. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow*: Peake Allen & Co,, *Agents in the Bombay Presidency*: Thomson & Taylor Bombay; Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble Bombay, *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind*: E. Speechly Pharmaceutical. Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer and Co. Lahore.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individul as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet, mildnes unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE, worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors, throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co, Bathgate & Co., Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co.

TRADE MARK.

G. & J. ZAIR'S
WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

IMPROVES... ... Complexions.
PREVENTS... ... Sea Sickness.
PREVENTS ... Fever.
CURES ... ... Skin Diseases.
CURES ... ... Liver Affections.
CURES ... ... Rheumatism.
CURES ... ... Indigestion.
CURES ... ... Headache.
CURES ... ... Biliousness.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

MARIE ROSE says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

DR. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M.D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion and for purifying the blood in rheumatism and febrile states of the system.

Testimonials also from SIMS REEVES, CHRISTINE NILSSON, ELLEN TERRY, DRS. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., G. B. FRIER and many other eminent persons.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,
CHARLES COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235c—c)

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants Meadow Street.

FAGGED, WEARY & WORN OUT!!

Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A SON OF TOIL.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO.'.

IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicin I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*

"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I have found for many years of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have travelled some thousands of miles in India during the last thirteen years, and in all the various changes of climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage I could get, especially after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed to. I am yours, &c., A Warder, at Central Military Prison, Poonah. Bombay, Jan. 30, 1884. To Mr. J. C. ENO.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

CANVAS HOSE PIPING.

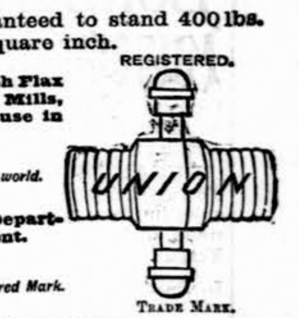
The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.

Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.

It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.

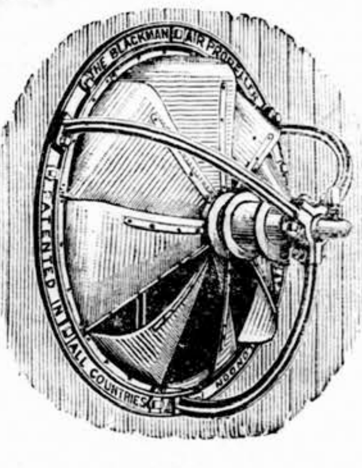
Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.

None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.



Sole Agents for India:
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—
JOHN MORRIS & SONS, REGENT WORKS, MANCHESTER.


SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.

THE
BLACKMAN
Air Propeller
For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,

Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 25,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH"
FOR HAND POWER.

If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., LTD.,
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

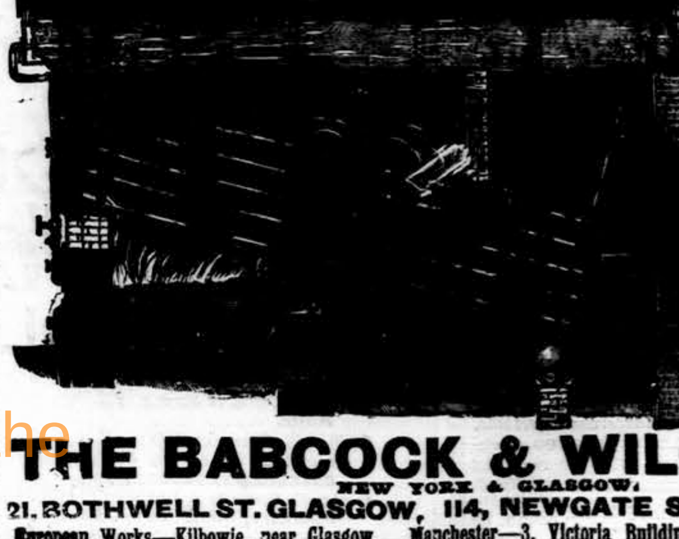
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR
MOUNTAIN
TRANSPORT.
Parts not exceeding
300 lbs. weight.

GREAT
SAVING
IN
FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
21, BOTHWELL ST. GLASGOW, 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name.... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY **Beware of imitations,** all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

DUSART'S SYRUP

OF

Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

KANANGA OF JAPAN

(REGISTERED)

RIGAUD and Co

PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT

A REFRESHING

VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, billiouness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

CHAPOTEAUT'S

PEPTONE WINE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

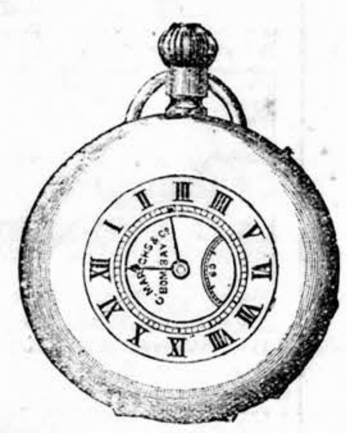
CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

HIGH CLASS

ENGLISH MADE

PRESENTATION WATCHES



GOLD

Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, ¾ plate, chronometer balance, isochronous hair-spring, jewelled in 19 jewels, 2¼ oz. gold highly finished case: a magnificent watch.

	Rs.
1st quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting ...	460
Ditto Crystal Face ...	420
1st Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting ...	350
Ditto Crystal Face ...	320
2nd Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting ...	210
Ditto Crystal Face ...	180

SILVER

Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, best lever movement, compensation balance, full plate, fully jewelled, in Sterling Silver solid case, highly finished.

	Rs.
1st Quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting ...	140
Ditto Crystal Face ...	130
1st Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting ...	70
Ditto Crystal Face ...	60
2nd Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting ...	50
Ditto Crystal Face ...	40

Solid 18-carat Gold Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 140.

Solid Sterling Silver Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 7.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

	R. a.
Cowvans Canton Strops ::	6 8
Saunder's Four-sided Strops	5 0
The Cushion Convex Strop.	2 4

GOOD RELIABLE STROPS

B.&S. COWVAN'S CANTON STRAP, OR CHINESE RAZOR SHARPENER.
CAUTION
FINISHING
GRINDING

THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY

	R. a.
The Graduating Strop with screw for tightening or loosening ::	3 12
The University Strop ::	1 0

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

TRADE MARK

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Cadbury's Cocoa

(REGISTERED)

GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.

Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.

Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.

Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.

Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.

Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.

In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for Cadbury's Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1884.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

The Highest premium over all Competitors was awarded to

ONLY
PRIZE MEDAL
FOR OIL STOVES
AWARDED
MANCHESTER 1875
EXHIBITION OF
APPLIANCES
FOR
DOMESTIC
ECONOMY.

ONLY AWARD
FOR
OIL STOVES
INTERNATIONAL
FOOD & COOKERY
APPLIANCES
EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1880.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST ECONOMICAL AND RELIABLE STOVES IN THE WORLD.

THE ONLY PERFECT OIL STOVES MADE.

TO BE HAD FROM THE

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Special illustrated Price Lists of

STOVES, COFFEE MACHINES, STORMPROOF LANTERNS AND HITCHCOCK MECHANICAL LAMPS

will be sent Free by Post to the Mofussil on Application.

The American "Leader" Lantern.

The American 'Hitchcock" Lamp,

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

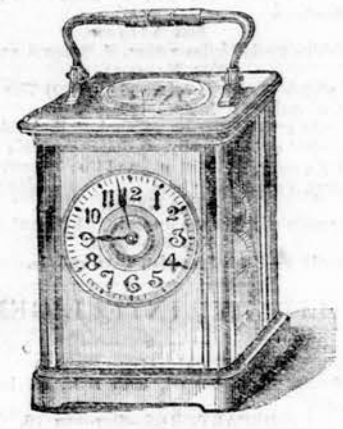
BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES,

Fully Jewelled and Guaranteed,

Each fitted in a Neat and Strong Morocco Leather Travelling Case.

Time-piece,
Plain gilt case, white dial
Rs. 33, cash.



Clock,
Striking on Gong.
Rs. 90, cash.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

ART JEWELLERS,

By Special Appointment to

H. E. LORD HARRIS,

Governor of Bombay.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S

WORLD FAMED

FILTERS

WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TILES & MOSAICS
of all description
for
ENTRANCE HALLS.
VERANDAHS
Ornamental & Glazed Tiles
for covering Walls, Baths,
&c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.

TRADE MARK

206, Gt PORTLAND St LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS
and Catalogues
free on Application
MANUFACTORY
STOKE ON TRENT.
ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872. VIENNA 1873. PARIS 1878. MELBOURNE 1880.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY ESPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are Facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

ALL WHO SUFFER

FROM

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,

Should immediately have recourse to

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT

AND

RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

GEORGE EADE,

Sole Proprietor.

72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.